DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 386 218 IR 055 659

AUTHOR Heaviside, Sheila; And Others
TITLE Services and Resources for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries. Statistical Analysis Report.
INSTITUTION Westat, Inc., Rockville, MD.
SPONS AGENCY National Center for Education Statistics (ED), Washington, DC.
REPORT NO ISBN-0-16-048261-5; NCES-95-357
PUB DATE Aug 95
NOTE 132p.; For the first national survey of young adults (1988), see ED 301 999 and for the first national survey of children, see ED 320 610.
AVAILABLE FROM U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, Mail Stop: SSOP, Washington, DC 20402-9328.
PUB TYPE Reports - Research/Technical (143) -- Tests/Evaluation Instruments (160)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC06 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *Adolescents; *Childrens Libraries; Elementary Secondary Education; Ethnic Groups; Homework; Librarians; *Library Materials; *Library Services; *Library Surveys; *Public Libraries; Tables (Data); Users (Information)

ABSTRACT

the findings are presented of 1994 surveys on services and resources for children and young adults (ages 12-18) in public libraries. Each survey was conducted with a different nationally representative sample of public libraries. Data was collected for individual buildings rather than for library systems. Findings indicate the following: (1) children and young adults represent 60% of public library patronage; (2) 30% of public librarians specialize in youth services; (3) 39% of libraries employ a children's librarian, 11% have a young adult librarian, and 24% have a youth services specialist on staff; (4) 30% of all public libraries have only one librarian on staff; (5) ethnic diversity of children and young adult patrons has increased over 40% in the last 5 years; (6) computer technologies are among the most heavily used children's and young adult resources in public libraries and are also the most scarce; (7) many library programs primarily target preschool and kindergarten children; (8) only 76% of public libraries report working with schools; (9) only one in seven libraries offer homework assistance programs; (10) 11% of public libraries have neither a young adult collection or section; and (11) insufficient library staff is a leading barrier to increasing services and resources for children and young adults. Survey data is provided in 21 tables and 14 figures. Appendices present survey methodology and data reliability, a list of tables with standard errors, and survey forms. (AEF)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED 386 218

IR

Services and Resources for Children & Young Adults in Public Libraries

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

☐ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

FRSS
Fast Response Survey System

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

IR055659

NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

Statistical Analysis Report August 1995

Services and Resources for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries

Sheila Heaviside
Elizath Farris
Westat, Inc.

Christina Dunn
Ray Fry
Library Programs
Office of Educational Research and Improvement

Judi Carpenter
Project Officer
National Center for Education Statistics

U.S. Department of Education
Office of Educational Research and Improvement NCES 95-357

U.S. Department of Education
Richard W. Riley
Secretary

Office of Educational Research and Improvement
Sharon P. Robinson
Assistant Secretary

National Center for Education Statistics
Jeanne E. Griffith
Acting Commissioner

National Center for Education Statistics

The purpose of the Center is to collect and report "statistics and information showing the condition and progress of education in the United States and other nations in order to promote and accelerate the improvement of American education."—Section 402(b) of the National Education Statistics Act of 1994 (20 U.S.C. 9001).

August 1995

Contact:
Judi Carpenter
(202) 219–1333

For sale by the U.S. Government Printing Office
Superintendent of Documents, Mail Stop: SSOP, Washington, DC 20402-9328
ISBN 0-16-048261-5

Highlights

- Sixty percent of the 18 million people entering public libraries during a typical week in fall 1993 were youth -- children and young adults (figure 1).

- Thirty percent of all public librarians who provide services directly to the public specialize in services to youth, a ratio of about 1 youth specialist to every 618 youths (derived from tables 2 and 3). Included as youth specialists are librarians specializing in children's services, young adult services, and librarians who are trained to serve both children and young adults.

- The percentage of libraries with children's and young adult librarians has not changed since the late 1980s. Thirty-nine percent of libraries employ a children's librarian, 11 percent have a young adult librarian, and 24 percent have a youth services specialist on staff (figure 6 and table 4).

- Thirty percent of public libraries have only one librarian on staff (figure 5).

- Librarians report that ethnic diversity of children and young adult patrons has increased in over 40 percent of U.S. public libraries over the last 5 years (table 1).

  - Seventy-six percent of public libraries currently have children's materials and 64 percent have young adult materials in languages other than English (tables 5 and 15).

  - Multicultural materials are available for children in 89 percent of public libraries, and for young adults in 84 percent of public libraries (tables 5 and 15).

- Although computer technologies are among the most heavily used children's and young adult resources in public libraries, they are also among the most scarce.

  - Only 30 percent of public libraries reported the availability of personal computers for use by children and young adults (tables 5 and 15). However, 75 percent of libraries having this resource report moderate to heavy use by children, and 71 percent report moderate to heavy use by young adults (figures 8 and 14).

- Many library programs such as story times, booktalks, puppetry, craft, and other group programs primarily target preschool and kindergarten children. Eighty-six percent of libraries offer group programs for preschool and kindergarten age children; only 79 percent of libraries offer group programs for school-age children (figure 9).

  - Less than half of all public libraries (40 percent) offer group programs for infants and toddlers. These

programs are more prevalent now than in 1988, when only 29 percent of libraries offered group programs for infants to 2-year-olds (figure 10).

- Only 76 percent of public libraries report working with schools (table 17). Even fewer work with preschools and day care centers (66 percent and 56 percent, respectively; table 8).
  - Sixty percent of libraries host class visits from schools and 58 percent report resource sharing such as inter-library loans (table 18).
  - Fewer libraries report their librarians visiting schools (40 percent) or participating in information sharing meetings with school staff (29 percent; table 18).
- While almost all libraries provide reference assistance, only about 1 in 7 libraries offer homework assistance programs for children or young adults (tables 6 and 16). However, fairly large percentages of libraries with homework assistance programs report moderate to heavy use by children and young adults. Sixty-four percent report moderate to heavy use by children and 58 percent report moderate to heavy use by young adults (figures 8 and 14).
- Eleven percent of public libraries have neither a young adult collection or section (table 13). Only 58 percent of libraries have a separate young adult room or area housing the young adult collection. The remaining libraries shelve the young adult materials with the adult collection (15 percent) or in the children's section (16 percent).
- Librarians report that insufficient library staff is a leading barrier to increasing services and resources for both children and young adults (tables 12 and 21). Sixty-five percent of librarians consider this a moderate or major barrier to increasing services for children, and 58 percent consider lack of staff a barrier to increasing services for young adults.

Table of Contents

	Page
Highlights	iii
Background	1
Patronage in Public Libraries by Children and Young Adults	2
Children and Young Adults Defined	4
Ethnic Diversity	5
General Information on Public Libraries	5
Patrons	6
Hours of Operation	6
Library Services Staff	7
Children's, Young Adult, and Youth Services Specialists	9
Comparisons with Earlier Surveys	10
Public Library Resources and Services for Children	11
The Availability of Resources	11
Demographic Differences in Resources Provided	12
The Availability of Services	16
Demographic Differences in Services Provided	16
Usage of Public Library Services and Resources by Children	20
Group Programs for Children in the Library and Outside the Library	23
Program Comparisons: 1994 and 1989	25
Working with Other Organizations Serving Children	26
Services and Resources for Adults Who Live or Work with Children	31
Group Programs for Adults	31
Services Available for Adults Who Live or Work with Children	33
Usage versus Availability of Services and Resources	34
Barriers to Increased Services and Resources for Children	36
Public Library Resources and Services for Young Adults	37
Young Adult Collections	37
Serving Young Adults as a Distinct User Group	38
The Availability of Resources	39
Demographic Differences in Resources Provided	39
The Availability of Services	43
Demographic Differences in Services Provided	47
Young Adult Usage of Library Services and Resources	47
Library Cooperation with Other Organizations Serving Young Adults	49
Cooperative Activities with Schools	51

Barriers to Young Adult Use of the Library 53

Reasons Young Adults Don't Use the Library 53
Internal Barriers 56

Summary and Recommendations for Future Research 59

List of Appendices

Appendix

A Survey Methodology and Data Reliability 61

B Tables of Standard Errors 67

C Survey Forms 115

List of Figures

Figure		Page
1	Public library patronage in a typical week: Fall 1993	3
2	Distribution of child and young adult patronage in public libraries in a typical week: Fall 1993	3
3	Most common age ranges reported by libraries to define children and young adults: 1994	4
4	Percent of public libraries, by weekly hours of operation: Fall 1993	7
5	Distribution of public service librarians in public libraries: 1994	9
6	Percent of public libraries having a children's specialists, young adult specialists, and youth services specialists on staff: 1994	10
7	Availability of services and resources for children in public libraries and their usage in libraries with these services: 1993-94	21
8	Availability of less available resources and services for children in public libraries and their usage in libraries with these services: 1993-94	22
9	Percent of libraries offering group programs for children, by location and age group: 1993-94	23
10	Percent of libraries offering group programs at the library for children, by age group and year: 1989 and 1993-94	25
11	Percent of libraries offering group programs for adults who live or work with children, by location and type of program: 1993-94	31
12	Availability of children's services and resources for adults who live or work with children and their usage in libraries that have these services: 1993-94	35
13	Availability of various public library services and their usage in libraries with these services by young adults: 1994	48
14	Availability of less available resources and services for young adults and their usage in public libraries with these services: 1993-94	49

List of Tables

Table		Page
1	Percent of public libraries reporting how the ethnic diversity of children and young adults has changed in the last 5 years, by library characteristics: 1994	5
2	Mean number of weekly patrons in public libraries, number of hours that the library is open to the public, and number of hours that specialists are available, by library characteristics: Fall 1993	6
3	Number and mean number of public service librarians, children's specialists, young adult specialists, and youth services specialists, by library characteristics: 1994	8
4	Demographic comparisons of 1993-94 data with data reported for 1987 and 1988	11
5	Percent of public libraries indicating various resources are available to children, by library characteristics: 1993-94	13
6	Percent of public libraries indicating various services are available to children, by library characteristics: 1993-94	17
7	Average number of times per year public libraries offer group programs for children, by age group, location of programs, and library characteristics: 1993-94	24
8	Percent of public libraries that occasionally or frequently work with specific programs or organizations, by library characteristics: 1993-94	27
9	Percent of public libraries that work with various programs or organizations: 1993-94	30
10	Average number of times per year public libraries offered group programs for adults who live/work with children, by type of program, location of program, and library characteristics: 1993-94	32
11	Percent of public libraries that maintain files or provide information or referral services regarding community services for children, by library characteristics: 1994	33
12	Percent of public libraries reporting the extent to which various internal factors are barriers to the library's increasing services and resources for children: 1994	36
13	Percent of public libraries that maintain a distinct young adult collection of books and materials, by library characteristics: 1994	37
14	Percent of public libraries indicating various ways they serve young adults as a distinct user group, by library characteristics: 1994	38
15	Percent of public libraries indicating various resources are available to young adults, by library characteristics: 1993-94	40

16 Percent of public libraries indicating various services are available to young adults, by library characteristics: 1993-94 44

17 Percent of public libraries reporting they worked with various organizations occasionally or frequently during the last 12 months, by library characteristics: 1993-94 50

18 Percent of public libraries indicating they occasionally or frequently engaged in various cooperative activities with local schools specifically for young adults, by library characteristics: 1993-94 52

19 Percent of public libraries indicating various factors are frequently a reason or the primary reason that some young adults in the community do not use the public library, by library characteristics: 1993-94 54

20 Percent of public libraries indicating various factors are reasons that some young adults in the community do not use the public library, by frequency: 1994. . 56

21 Percent of public libraries indicating various internal factors are moderate or major barriers to increasing services and resources for young adults, by library characteristics: 1994 57

Background

Public libraries have become a fundamental element in current national discussions on how to ensure a better educated and more literate population. The responsibility to provide all citizens with free and equal access to information makes the role of public libraries both significant and critical in the forward movement of education reform. Libraries make up the only educational system that supports a person from infancy to old age. Available to everyone, they are essential to the achievement of the National Education Goals.

In response to the increased interest in the direct involvement of public libraries and their impact on the educational reform movement, the Office of Library Programs in the U.S. Department of Education requested and supported this study. The various kinds of public library services and resources currently available for children and young adults was the focus of the study. The study was also intended to update selected information from similar surveys conducted in the late 1980s.

This report presents the findings of two library surveys conducted for the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) by Westat, Inc., a research firm in Rockville, Maryland. The surveys were conducted through the NCES Fast Response Survey System (FRSS) during spring 1994. Each survey was conducted with a different nationally representative sample of public libraries. Data were collected for individual buildings rather than for library systems.

The Survey on Library Services for Children in Public Libraries included questions regarding the availability of specialized staff and resources for children and the adults who live and work with them, the use of available services, the prevalence of cooperative activities between public libraries and other organizations serving children, and barriers to providing increased library services for children. The *Survey on Library Services for Young Adults in Public Libraries* obtained information on services for young adults, the use of available services, cooperation between libraries and other organizations, ways in which libraries interact with schools, and factors perceived as barriers to increasing young adult services and their use.

This report also includes comparative data from the first national survey on young adult services in public libraries, conducted in 1988, and the similar survey of public library services for children conducted in 1989 through FRSS. Where relevant, comparisons are made.

Survey findings are presented for all library buildings, and by the following library characteristics:

- Number of patrons per week as a measure of size
  - Less than 200
  - 200-999
  - 1,000 or more

- Geographic region
  - Northeast
  - Southeast
  - Central
  - West
- Metropolitan status
  - Urban
  - Suburban
  - Rural
- Presence of a youth specialist
  - For the children's survey, defined as the presence or absence of a children's or youth services specialist
  - For the young adults survey, defined by the presence or absence of a young adult or youth services specialist

Characteristics of public libraries are often interrelated. For example, whether the library has a youth specialist often is related to library size as measured by the number of patrons per week. Because of the relatively small sample size, it is difficult to separate the independent effects of size, metropolitan status, and presence of a specialist.

Data have been weighted to national estimates of public libraries. All comparative statements made in this report have been tested for statistical significance through chi-square tests or t-tests adjusted for multiple comparisons using the Bonferroni adjustment and are significant at the .05 level or better. However, not all significant comparisons have been presented.

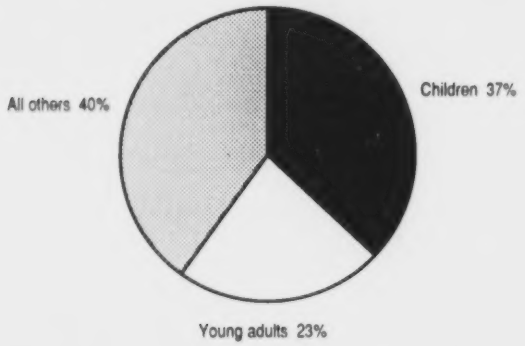
Patronage in Public Libraries by Children and Young Adults

Children and young adults are major users of public libraries. In a typical week during fall 1993, three out of five public library patrons[1] were youth -- 37 percent were children, and 23 percent were young adults (figure 1).

Although aggregate children and young adult patronage figures were consistent across libraries having different characteristics, the distribution of youth patronage varied greatly among libraries. In almost one-third of libraries, young adults constituted 10 percent or less of all patrons, whereas in 11 percent of libraries, over 40 percent of the patrons were young adults (figure 2). The pattern was reversed for children's

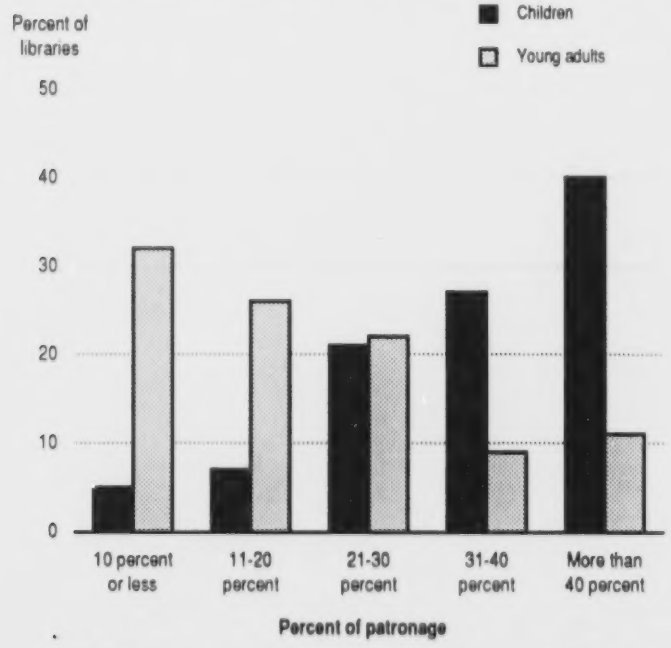
[1]Number of patrons per week and the estimated percentage of patrons who are children or young adults are based on door counts or similar counts of the number of persons entering the library rather than on circulation or other measures of library usage. These figures are duplicated counts (i.e., a person who entered the library several times during the week would be counted each time he or she entered the library); these counts include persons entering library buildings to attend activities or meetings and those using no library services.

Figure 1. Public library patronage in a typical week: Fall 1993



NOTE: Patronage was estimated through door counts rather than circulation information.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

Figure 2. Distribution of child and young adult patronage in public libraries in a typical week: Fall 1993



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

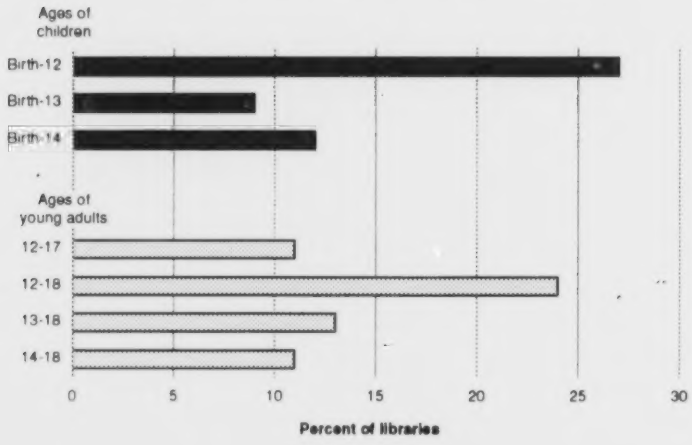
patronage. Only a fraction of libraries (5 percent) indicated that children made up 10 percent or less of their patrons, and a sizeable proportion (40 percent) stated that over 40 percent of their patrons were children.

Children and Young Adults Defined

The ages defining "children" and "young adults" are not consistent across libraries. Libraries reported for children and young adults as the library defines and serves them. One goal of these surveys was to gather national information on how libraries are currently defining these groups of patrons. Survey results show that the low and high ages that libraries use to define children and young adults vary widely. For example, some libraries consider 15 years of age to be the lower limit for young adults, whereas other libraries consider 15 as the upper limit.

However, the most common range for children was from birth to 12 years and for young adults, from 12 to 18 years. Twenty-seven percent of libraries indicated that they considered children from birth to age 12 to be within the children's services domain, and 24 percent indicated 12- to 18-year-olds were considered young adults (figure 3).

Figure 3. Most common age ranges reported by libraries to define children and young adults: 1994[1]



[1]This figure shows the most frequently reported age ranges. Many other age ranges were reported. For example, 6 percent of libraries defined children (for service purposes) as 1 to 12 year olds and 4 percent of libraries indicated that 2 to 12 year olds were considered children. No effort was made to unduplicate overlapping ages (for example 12 was commonly reported as the high end for children's services and the low end for young adult services) since the definitions for children and young adults were obtained from different samples.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

Ethnic Diversity

Librarians were asked to characterize the ethnic diversity of their child and young adult patrons compared to that of 5 years earlier. In over 40 percent of the libraries, librarians indicated that ethnic diversity among their patrons had increased (table 1). The perceived increase in ethnic diversity was more prevalent in urban and suburban libraries than in rural libraries, and in libraries with more than 200 patrons per week than in those with less than 200 patrons per week.

Table 1.--Percent of public libraries reporting how the ethnic diversity of children and young adults has changed in the last 5 years, by library characteristics: 1994

Library characteristic	Ethnic diversity					
	Increased		Stayed the same		Decreased	
	Children	Young adults	Children	Young adults	Children	Young adults
All characteristics	44	41	53	56	3	4
Geographic region						
Northeast	42	40	54	59	3	1
Southeast	54	37	41	54	6	9
Central	34	38	63	56	3	6
West	52	48	47	52	*	0
Metropolitan status						
Urban	57	53	37	46	5	1
Suburban	52	48	47	51	1	*
Rural	35	31	61	61	4	8
Patrons per week						
Less than 200	28	24	65	67	7	9
200-999	44	43	55	56	1	1
1,000 or more	63	56	36	43	1	1

*Less than 1 percent.
NOTE: Percents may not sum to 100 because of rounding.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

General Information on Public Libraries

Although the survey's focus was on services to children and young adults, some basic information about libraries was collected: the number of patrons in a typical week, the weekly hours of operation, the number of librarians, and the number of children's, young adult, and youth services specialists on staff.

Patrons

About 18 million people entered a library in a typical week in fall 1993, an average of 1,180 per library building (table 2). Thirty-seven percent of these library patrons were children and 23 percent were young adults (figure 1). Weekly patronage was related to the metropolitan status of the libraries, with urban libraries having the largest number of patrons per week and rural libraries having the smallest number.

Table 2.--Mean number of weekly patrons in public libraries, number of hours that the library is open to the public, and number of hours that specialists are available, by library characteristics: Fall 1993

Library characteristic	Patrons per week	Hours open	Hours specialists available			Percent of youth services specialists' time spent	
			Children's	Young adult	Youth services	Children's services	Young adult services
All libraries	1,180	39	36	31	37	55	22
Geographic region							
Northeast	1,230	37	35	31	35	54	21
Southeast	1,190	42	37	39	38	53	23
Central	990	39	38	32	38	56	20
West	1,390	37	34	27	33	58	26
Metropolitan status							
Urban	2,360	45	40	35	43	49	18
Suburban	1,690	45	37	30	37	60	18
Rural	480	32	31	31	33	51	24
Patrons per week							
Less than 200	90	22	23	25	28	58	30
200-999	460	41	30	31	34	49	21
1,000 or more	3,250	54	42	32	40	58	21

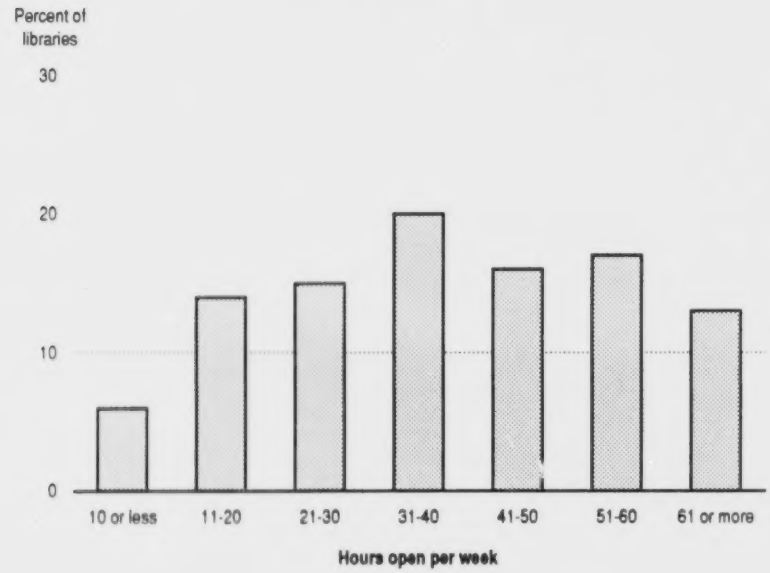
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

Hours of Operation

Library buildings were open an average of 39 hours per week in fall 1993. Libraries having 1,000 or more patrons per week were open more hours than those serving fewer than 200 patrons. Similarly, urban libraries were open longer hours than rural libraries.

Although the average number of hours reported was 39, this number does not capture the diversity in operating hours across libraries (figure 4). Libraries reported hours of operation from 10 or fewer hours per week (6 percent of libraries) to 61 or more hours per week (13 percent).

Figure 4. Percent of public libraries, by weekly hours of operation: Fall 1993



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

Library Services Staff

At the time of the survey (spring 1994), the mean number of public service librarians[2] per library building was 3.8 (table 3); however, because of the wide variation in number of librarians per library, this figure can be misleading. More than half of all libraries had only one or two librarians -- 30 percent had only one and 23 percent had two (figure 5). Moreover, a small fraction of libraries (2 percent) had no public service librarian. At the other end of the spectrum, 10 percent had 9 or more librarians.

The average number of librarians per building varied by metropolitan status and number of patrons per week, with urban and large libraries having more librarians than rural and small libraries (table 3).

[2]Librarians were defined as those who provide service directly to the public. Respondents were instructed to count all paid staff who work as librarians, regardless of classification, but to exclude volunteers and support staff such as clerical workers, book shelvers, or desk attendants. Respondents were also asked to count persons, rather than full-time equivalents.

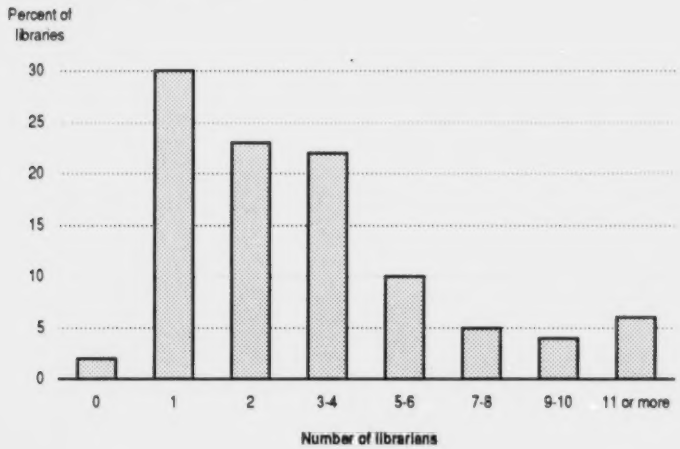
Table 3.--Number and mean number of public service librarians, children's specialists, young adult specialists, and youth services specialists, by library characteristics: 1994

Library characteristic	Public service librarian		Specialist*					
			Children's		Young adult		Youth services	
	Number	Mean	Number	Mean	Number	Mean	Number	Mean
All libraries	58,500	3.8	9,300	0.6	2,050	0.1	6,200	0.4
Geographic region								
Northeast	16,800	4.3	3,500	0.9	700	0.2	1,600	0.4
Southeast	11,900	3.8	1,500	0.5	400	0.1	1,200	0.4
Central	18,900	3.8	2,700	0.5	600	0.1	2,200	0.4
West	11,000	3.2	1,600	0.5	400	0.1	1,100	0.3
Metropolitan status								
Urban	8,100	5.3	1,500	1.0	300	0.2	700	0.4
Suburban	31,200	4.8	5,700	0.9	1,300	0.2	3,800	0.6
Rural	19,000	2.6	2,100	0.3	400	0.1	1,700	0.2
Patrons per week								
Less than 200	8,400	1.6	800	0.2	300	0.1	700	0.1
200-999	16,400	3.1	2,600	0.5	400	0.1	1,500	0.3
1,000 or more	32,700	7.0	5,700	1.3	1,300	0.3	3,900	0.8

*Means are based on all libraries including those that had no public service librarians or specialists. Details may not add to totals because of rounding or item nonresponse.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

Figure 5. Distribution of public service librarians in public libraries: 1994



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

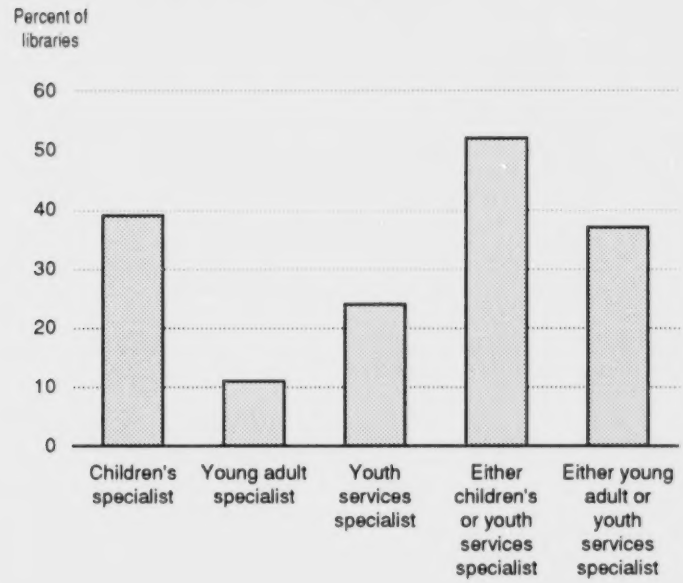
Children's, Young Adult, and Youth Services Specialists

Two of every five libraries had a children's specialist, 11 percent had a young adult specialist, and 24 percent had a youth services specialist[3] on staff (figure 6). Youth services specialists spent about half of their time on children's services (55 percent) and 22 percent of their time on young adult services (table 2). In those libraries that had specialists, the children's specialist was available an average of 36 hours per week, the young adult specialist was available 31 hours, and the youth services specialist was available 37 hours. Since the average library was open 39 hours per week, these specialists were available most of the time that the library was open.

Of the estimated 58,500 public service librarians in public libraries in spring 1994, an estimated 9,300 were children's specialists, 2,050 were young adult specialists, and 6,200 youth services specialists (table 3). Although youth (children and young adults) constitute 60 percent of public library patrons, librarians specializing in services to youth make up only 30 percent of the public service librarian population, a ratio of one youth services specialist to every 618 youths.

[3]Children's, young adult, and youth services specialists were defined as library staff members who by education or training (formal or inservice) have a background in library services specifically for children, specifically for young adults, or for both children and young adults, respectively.

Figure 6. Percent of public libraries having a children's specialist, young adult specialist, and youth services specialist on staff: 1994



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

Comparisons with Earlier Surveys

The demographics of public libraries have not changed greatly over the last 5 years. Average patronage per week, number of librarians per library, and number of hours open per week are similar, if not identical, to the number reported in the two FRSS surveys conducted in the late 1980s (table 4). There appeared to be very little change in either the number of children and young adult patrons or the percentage of libraries having a children's specialist or a young adult specialist. It is important to note that the earlier surveys defined the age ranges for these groups, whereas the current surveys did not.

Table 4.--Demographic comparisons of 1993-94 data with data reported for 1987 and 1988

Item	1993-94	1987 and 1988
Mean number of patrons per week	1,180	1,010
Percent of patrons per week who are children	37 [1]	37 [1]
Percent of patrons per week who are young adults	23 [2]	25 [2]
Mean number of public service librarians	3.8	3.8
Percent of libraries having a children's librarian or specialist	39	42 [3]
Percent of libraries having a young adult librarian or specialist	11	11
Mean number of hours per week that library is open	39	39

[1] In the 1988 survey, children were defined as 14 years old and under. The ages of children were not defined in the 1994 survey.

[2] In the 1987 survey, young adults were defined as 12-18 years old. The ages of young adults were not defined in the 1994 survey.

[3] Based on the 98.5 percent of libraries that had a public service librarian. If based on all libraries, the figure would be 41 percent.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994; "Surveys on Library Services to Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 28, 1987; "Services and Resources for Children in Public Libraries," FRSS 36, 1988.

Public Library Resources and Services for Children

The Availability of Resources

While all libraries offered books for children, other resources were also available for children to use in a large majority of public libraries. The following resources were available in more than three-fourths of libraries (table 5).

- Drug, alcohol, sex information (97 percent)
- Periodicals (93 percent)
- Study space (92 percent)
- Multicultural materials (89 percent)
- Audio recordings (84 percent)
- Video recordings or films (82 percent)
- Materials in languages other than English (76 percent)

Computer technology resources were not widely available for personal use. Thirty percent of libraries reported having personal computers for independent use, and 25 percent reported

22 BEST COPY AVAILABLE

the availability of computer software for independent use. Only 24 percent reported that CD-ROM software was available.

Demographic Differences in Resources Provided

The presence or absence of a youth specialist and the size of a library were associated with the availability of many resources. Large libraries and those that employ a children's or youth services specialist were more likely to have the resources available for children than smaller libraries and those without specialists. Ninety-eight percent of libraries with a children's or youth services specialist offer periodicals for children compared with 89 percent of libraries without a specialist (table 5). Similarly, libraries serving 200 or more patrons per week were more likely to provide periodicals for children than those serving less than 200 patrons weekly. Ninety-nine percent of libraries serving 1,000 or more patrons and 97 percent serving 200-999 patrons per week had periodicals for children compared with 84 percent of those with less than 200 patrons per week.

Larger libraries were also more likely to provide materials in languages other than English and multicultural materials. Both types of resources were also more frequently found in libraries with a children's or youth services specialist on staff. For multicultural materials the difference was 97 percent in libraries with a specialist compared to 81 percent in those that do not employ a specialist. The difference was 85 percent compared to 66 percent for materials in languages other than English. Non-English materials were also more frequently available in libraries in the West and in urban and suburban locations. Although video recordings were widely available across all libraries, audio recordings were more likely to be found in larger libraries and in those with a children's or youth specialist on staff.

Computer technology resources for personal use were not widely available. Personal computers, computer software for independent use, and CD-ROM software (available in only 24 to 30 percent of public libraries) were somewhat more likely to be found in libraries with a youth specialist and in those with larger numbers of patrons.

Table 5.--Percent of public libraries indicating various resources are available to children, by library characteristics: 1993-94

Library characteristic	Drug/ alcohol/ sex information materials	Periodicals	Study space	Multi-cultural materials
All libraries	97	93	92	89
Geographic region				
Northeast	95	95	93	89
Southeast	96	88	94	86
Central	100	95	91	91
West	95	94	90	90
Metropolitan status				
Urban	99	96	94	88
Suburban	97	97	95	95
Rural	96	89	88	84
Patrons per week				
Less than 200	95	84	87	82
200-999	98	97	93	89
1,000 or more	97	99	97	96
Children's/youth services specialist				
Have	98	98	94	97
Do not have	96	89	89	81

Table 5.--Percent of public libraries indicating various resources are available to children, by library characteristics: 1993-94--continued

Library characteristic	Audio recordings	Video recordings/films	Materials in languages other than English
All libraries	84	82	76
Geographic region			
Northeast	84	84	70
Southeast	78	73	70
Central	89	87	76
West	82	82	87
Metropolitan status			
Urban	87	74	85
Suburban	86	83	81
Rural	80	84	69
Patrons per week			
Less than 200	76	80	68
200-999	85	82	72
1,000 or more	91	86	89
Children's/youth services specialist			
Have	89	85	85
Do not have	77	80	66

Table 5.--Percent of public libraries indicating various resources are available to children, by library characteristics: 1993-94--continued

Library characteristic	Personal computer for independent use	Computer software for independent use	CD-ROM software
All libraries . .	30	25	24
Geographic region			
Northeast	29	24	28
Southeast	23	18	20
Central	33	30	24
West	33	27	24
Metropolitan status			
Urban	25	25	20
Suburban	34	29	30
Rural.	28	22	19
Patrons per week			
Less than 200 . .	21	16	11
200-999.	32	26	24
1,000 or more . .	38	36	38
Children's/youth services specialist			
Have.	38	33	34
Do not have . . .	21	17	13

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

The Availability of Services

Many of the most popular children's library services are widely available. Ninety percent or more of public libraries reported that the following services for children are provided at their library (table 6).

- Reference assistance (97 percent)
- Summer reading programs (95 percent)
- Inter-library loans (93 percent)
- Story times (90 percent)

Eighty-five percent of libraries offer reading lists, bibliographies, or pathfinders. Seventy-five percent reported having readers' advisory services available, and close to half (53 percent) provided services for children with special needs. Both computer information services and after school and weekend programs for children were available in 48 percent of public libraries.

Homework assistance programs such as homework hotlines and tutoring were unavailable in all but a relatively small proportion of libraries. Tutoring services were reported by 14 percent of public libraries and homework assistance programs by 15 percent.

Demographic Differences in Services Provided

As was the case with resources, larger libraries and those with either a children's or youth services specialist were generally more likely to offer various services for children than smaller libraries and those without a specialist.

Story times, which require personnel time to conduct, were more frequently available in libraries with a children's or youth services specialist (96 percent) than in libraries that did not have a specialist (84 percent). Libraries with larger numbers of patrons were also more likely to offer story times (98 percent for those serving 1,000 or more patrons per week and 92 percent for libraries with 200-999 patrons per week compared with 81 percent of those serving less than 200 patrons per week).

Readers' advisory services, for example, were far more likely to be found in libraries with a children's or youth services specialist than in other libraries (89 percent compared with 59 percent). Larger libraries were also more likely to offer readers' advisory services for children (50 percent of libraries with less than 200 patrons, 80 percent of those with 200-999 patrons, and 96 percent of libraries serving 1,000 or more patrons per week offered readers' advisory services).

Table 6.--Percent of public libraries indicating various services are available to children, by library characteristics: 1993-94

Library characteristic	Reference assistance	Summer reading programs	Inter-library loans	Story times
All libraries	97	95	93	90
Geographic region				
Northeast	98	91	93	90
Southeast	96	98	88	93
Central	96	95	93	91
West	100	96	96	86
Metropolitan status				
Urban	99	98	93	97
Suburban	99	99	95	95
Rural	95	91	91	84
Patrons per week				
Less than 200	94	89	92	81
200-999	99	97	92	92
1,000 or more	99	99	95	98
Children's/youth services specialist				
Have	99	97	95	96
Do not have	96	93	91	84

Table 6.--Percent of public libraries indicating various services are available to children, by library characteristics: 1993-94--continued

Library characteristic	Reading lists/ bibliographies/ pathfinders	Readers' advisory	Services for special needs children	After school and weekend programs
All libraries	85	75	53	48
Geographic region				
Northeast	88	79	50	55
Southeast	87	74	56	41
Central	81	70	51	48
West	86	77	56	48
Metropolitan status				
Urban	91	88	51	59
Suburban	93	88	60	62
Rural	77	60	47	34
Patrons per week				
Less than 200	75	50	41	25
200-999	84	80	49	49
1,000 or more	98	96	70	74
Children's/youth services specialist				
Have	93	89	64	62
Do not have	76	59	40	33

Table 6.--Percent of public libraries indicating various services are available to children, by library characteristics: 1993-94--continued

Library characteristic	Computer information services	Homework assistance programs	Tutoring
All libraries . .	48	15	14
Geographic region			
Northeast	49	13	19
Southeast	34	22	17
Central	48	13	8
West	58	17	14
Metropolitan status			
Urban	58	13	12
Suburban	59	16	15
Rural	36	15	14
Patrons per week			
Less than 200 . .	28	14	12
200-999	49	14	17
1,000 or more . .	68	18	14
Children's/youth services specialist			
Have	62	19	17
Do not have . . .	32	12	11

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Differences were also found by metropolitan status with suburban and urban libraries providing more services for children than libraries in rural areas. Eighty-eight percent of both urban and suburban libraries offered readers' advisory services for children compared with only 60 percent of rural libraries.

A similar pattern was found for reading lists; libraries with a specialist, those in suburban and urban areas, and larger libraries were more likely to have reading lists available for children.

Close to half of all public libraries provided services for special needs children (53 percent) and after school and weekend programs (48 percent), but services for special needs children were more available in large libraries, suburban libraries and in those with a children's or youth services specialist.

After school and weekend programs for children were almost twice as likely to be available in libraries with a children's or youth services specialist (62 percent compared with 33 percent). A large difference was also found when urban (59 percent) and suburban (62 percent) libraries were compared to rural libraries (34 percent); after school programs were two to three times more prevalent in libraries with 200-999 patrons (49 percent) and 1,000 or more patrons (74 percent) than in those serving fewer than 200 patrons per week (25 percent).

Computer information services, available in 48 percent of all public libraries, were almost twice as likely to be available for children in libraries with a children's or youth services specialist (62 percent) than in other libraries (32 percent). Computer information services were also more prevalent in urban or suburban libraries (58 and 59 percent, respectively) than in rural libraries (36 percent). Additional differences were found across size. While only 28 percent of libraries serving less than 200 patrons per week had computer information services available for children, such services were available in 49 percent of libraries with 200-999 patrons per week and 68 percent of those serving 1,000 or more patrons.

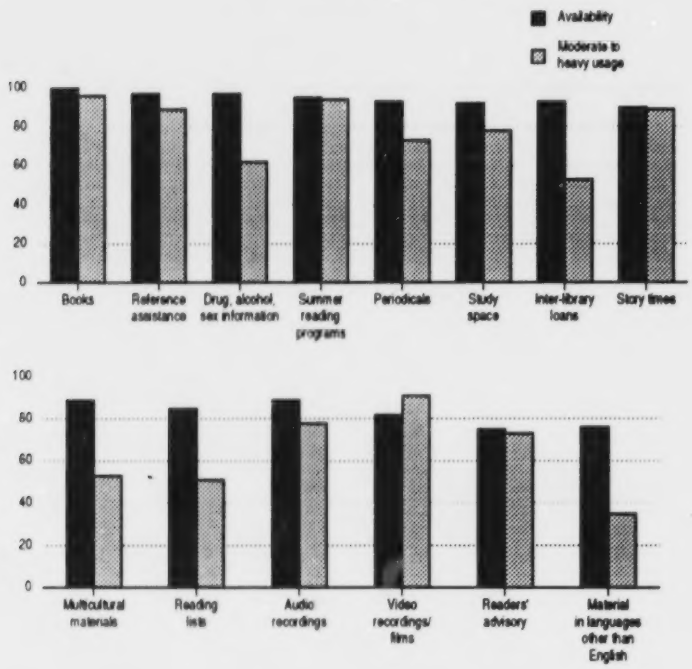
Finally, of all services for which data were obtained, homework assistance programs such as homework hotlines and tutoring were unavailable in all but a relatively small proportion of libraries. Only 14 percent of all public libraries offered tutoring and only 15 percent provided homework assistance programs.

Usage of Public Library Services and Resources by Children

Many of the most widely available children's library services are popular among children. For example, 96 percent of libraries report that their children's books receive moderate to heavy usage. Similarly, high usage is reported for summer reading programs, story times, and reference assistance -- all services available in 90 to 97 percent of libraries. Periodicals and study

space, also available in over 90 percent of libraries, received moderate to heavy use in about three-fourths of libraries providing these resources (figure 7).

Figure 7. Availability of services and resources for children in public libraries and their usage in libraries with these services: 1993-94



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

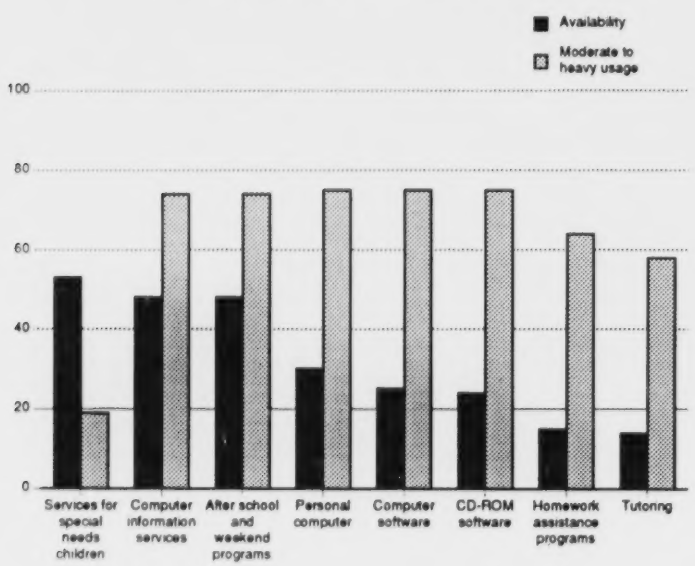
Some resources showed more variation in usage. Although almost universally available, specialized materials on drug, alcohol, and sex information and inter-library loans are used relatively infrequently by the children. While materials in languages other than English were available in 76 percent of libraries, only 35 percent of public libraries with these materials reported their usage by children was moderate or heavy. Reading lists and multicultural materials are available for children in 85 and 89 percent of public libraries, respectively. However, only 51 percent of libraries that have reading lists report moderate to heavy usage, and multicultural materials receive moderate to heavy usage in only 56 percent of public libraries with this service.

Services designed for special needs children were available in over half of all public libraries, and moderately to heavily used in about one-fourth of libraries that had these services (figure 8).

Computer information services and after school programs showed a different pattern. Approximately three out of four libraries with computer information services (75 percent) and after school and weekend programs (74 percent) report moderate to heavy use of these services. However, these services are available for children in only 48 percent of the nation's public libraries. A disparity between availability and usage was found for all other technology resources. Only 24 to 30 percent of libraries offer personal computers, computer software, and CD-ROM software for children's use. However, where these resources are available, they are well used. In fact, their use is moderate to heavy in 75 percent of the libraries that make these services available for children.

Sixty-four percent of libraries offering homework assistance programs report moderate to heavy usage, and 58 percent of libraries with tutoring programs report moderate to heavy usage. However, nationally less than one in seven libraries offer these services for children.

Figure 8. Availability of less available resources and services for children in public libraries and their usage in libraries with these services: 1993-94

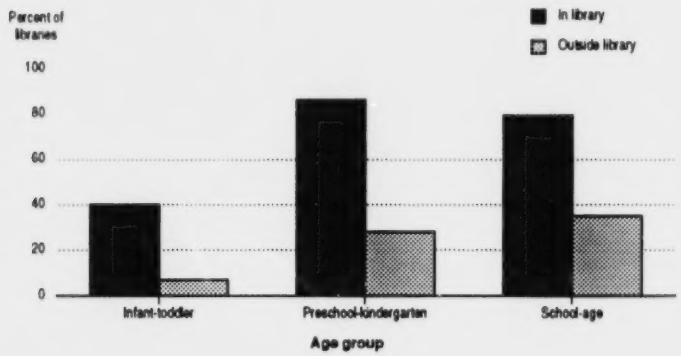


SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

Group Programs for Children in the Library and Outside the Library

Libraries also offer various group programs for children both in and outside of the library including story times, booktalks, crafts, puppet shows, films, and others. Although group programs are offered for infants and toddlers, libraries are more likely to direct their resources to preschoolers and school-age children. Eighty-six percent of libraries offer group programs within the library for preschool and kindergarten-age children, and 79 percent provide them for school-age children. On the other hand, less than half (40 percent) provide programs in the library for infants and toddlers (figure 9).

Figure 9. Percent of libraries offering group programs for children, by location and age group: 1993-94



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

Group programs offered for children outside the library are less prevalent but follow a similar pattern of availability. Only 7 percent of libraries provide programs for infants and toddlers outside the library, while a larger proportion offer these programs for preschoolers and kindergartners (28 percent). School-age children are the most likely to be the beneficiaries of library programs offered outside the library, with 35 percent of libraries providing this service.

On average, libraries offered 13 programs in the library for infants to toddlers, 43 for preschoolers-kindergartners, and 23 for school-age children over the last year (table 7). Differences in the number of programs in the library were consistently found by metropolitan status, size of patronage, and the availability of a children's or youth services specialist. Urban and suburban libraries provided more programs in the library for children of all ages than rural libraries. The mean number of group programs for children increased with the size of patronage, and libraries with a children's or youth services specialist provided many more programs in the library than those libraries without a specialist.

Small numbers of group programs for children were offered outside the library during the last 12-month period. An average of only 1 program for the infant-toddler age group was offered, 5 for preschool- to kindergarten-age children, and 7 for school-age children.

Table 7.--Average number of times per year public libraries offer group programs for children, by age group, location of programs, and library characteristics: 1993-94

Library characteristic	Group programs for					
	Infants-toddlers		Preschoolers-kindergartners		School-age children	
	In library	Outside	In library	Outside	In library	Outside
All libraries	13	1	43	5	23	7
Geographic region						
Northeast	19	1	50	4	27	5
Southeast	15	1	43	9	21	9
Central	11	1	38	4	21	8
West	10	2	40	5	22	6
Metropolitan status						
Urban	18	2	52	5	38	13
Suburban	18	2	57	6	30	11
Rural	8	*	27	4	13	3
Patrons per week						
Less than 200	3	*	17	1	11	1
200-999	10	1	35	6	20	5
1,000 or more	30	2	80	9	40	15
Children's/youth services specialist						
Have	21	2	64	8	33	12
Do not have	5	*	20	1	12	2

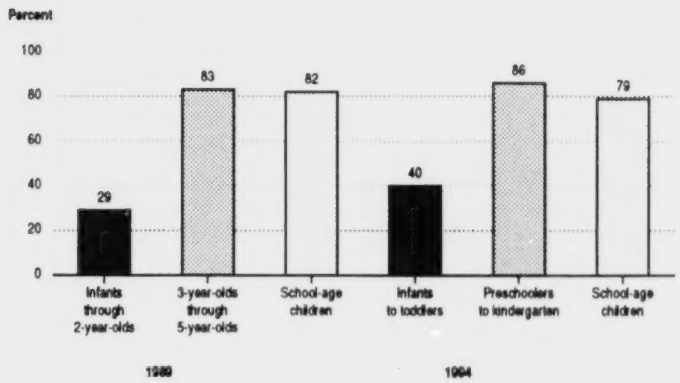
*Less than 1 percent.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

Program Comparisons: 1994 and 1989

Interestingly, the results of this survey regarding group programs offered for children in the library are very similar to the results of the similar FRSS survey conducted in 1989. For example, while 86 percent of libraries now offer group programs for preschool and kindergarten-age children in the library, 83 percent offered the programs in 1989. Similarly, while 79 percent have group programs for children in 1994 for school-age children, 82 percent reported these programs in 1989. One striking and potentially important difference was found in the availability of group programs. While in 1989 only 29 percent of public libraries offered group programs for infants through 2-year-olds, 40 percent now have programs for the infant-toddler group (figure 10).

Figure 10. Percent of libraries offering group programs at the library for children, by age group and year: 1989 and 1993-94



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994; "Services and Resources for Children in Public Libraries," FRSS 36, 1988.

Working with Other Organizations Serving Children

In addition to offering library-based programs for children, many libraries work with other programs or organizations in the community that serve children. Fifty percent or more reported working occasionally or frequently with other programs, schools, or youth organizations (such as Boy Scouts or Cub Scouts) during the previous 12 months (tables 8 and 9).

- Elementary schools (76 percent)
- Preschools (66 percent)
- Other libraries (61 percent)
- Day care centers (56 percent)
- Youth organizations (53 percent)
- Middle/intermediate/junior high schools (50 percent)

Generally, fewer libraries work with Head Start centers (36 percent), park or recreation departments (24 percent), religious institutions (23 percent), and schools for children with special needs (18 percent). Only 4 percent of public libraries work with shelters, and even a smaller percentage work with detention centers (3 percent).

Cooperation between the library and outside organizations was associated with the presence of a children's or youth services specialist for all but one type of organization. These differences were large. In most cases, libraries with a youth specialist were two or three times more likely to cooperate with other youth-serving organizations than those that did not employ a youth specialist. Only cooperation with detention centers did not show differences between libraries with and without specialists.

Metropolitan status was also associated with a library's likelihood to work with other organizations. Compared with rural libraries, urban and suburban libraries were more likely to work with day care centers (67-76 percent compared with 42 percent for rural libraries), preschools (71 to 76 percent compared with 55 percent for rural libraries), and elementary schools (82 to 90 percent compared with 68 percent for rural libraries).

Finally, the size of a library's patronage was positively associated with a greater likelihood to work cooperatively with day care centers, Head Start centers, preschools, elementary and middle schools, schools for children with special needs, shelters, youth organizations, park and recreation departments, and other libraries.

Table 8.--Percent of public libraries that occasionally or frequently work with specific programs or organizations, by library characteristics: 1993-94

Library characteristic	Elementary schools	Preschools	Other libraries	Day care centers
All libraries	76	66	61	56
Geographic region				
Northeast	77	70	57	55
Southeast	78	66	63	61
Central	73	61	59	54
West	78	67	66	57
Metropolitan status				
Urban	90	71	60	76
Suburban	82	76	68	67
Rural	68	55	55	42
Patrons per week				
Less than 200	54	40	51	29
200-999	81	71	61	60
1,000 or more	95	88	73	82
Children's/youth services specialist				
Have	88	82	68	73
Do not have	63	48	53	38

88

Table 8.--Percent of public libraries that occasionally or frequently work with specific programs or organizations, by library characteristics: 1993-94--continued

Library characteristic	Youth organizations	Middle/ intermediate/ junior high schools	Head Start centers	Park/ recreation departments
All libraries	53	50	36	24
Geographic region				
Northeast	54	47	29	26
Southeast	48	43	52	25
Central	56	51	37	21
West	54	59	30	27
Metropolitan status				
Urban	52	58	35	41
Suburban	62	53	39	33
Rural	46	46	34	13
Patrons per week				
Less than 200	31	35	18	9
200-999	60	52	40	27
1,000 or more	70	66	52	38
Children's/youth services specialist				
Have	67	59	47	32
Do not have	39	40	25	15

Table 8.--Percent of public libraries that occasionally or frequently work with specific programs or organizations, by library characteristics: 1993-94--continued

Library characteristic	Religious institutions	Schools for children with special needs	Shelters	Detention centers
All libraries	23	18	4	3
Geographic region				
Northeast	20	17	5	4
Southeast	23	21	4	5
Central	22	17	2	2
West	26	20	6	2
Metropolitan status				
Urban	31	23	9	5
Suburban	26	23	5	4
Rural	18	14	2	2
Patrons per week				
Less than 200	21	10	2	2
200-999	19	14	4	4
1,000 or more	28	33	7	3
Children's/youth services specialist				
Have	26	26	6	4
Do not have	19	10	2	3

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

40

Table 9.--Percent of public libraries that work with various programs or organizations: 1993-94

Programs or organizations	No such organization in area	Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Frequently
Day care centers	16	12	17	30	27
Head start centers	33	18	12	20	16
Preschools	9	15	10	33	32
Elementary schools	4	10	10	37	39
Middle/intermediate/ junior high schools	8	19	23	32	18
Schools for children with special needs	42	25	15	14	5
Youth organizations (Scouts, clubs, etc.)	8	17	22	43	11
Park/recreation departments	24	34	18	18	6
Religious institutions (churches, mosques, synagogues, etc.)	11	42	25	19	4
Shelters	57	32	7	3	1
Detention centers	60	29	8	2	1
Other libraries	13	14	12	28	33

NOTE: Percents may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

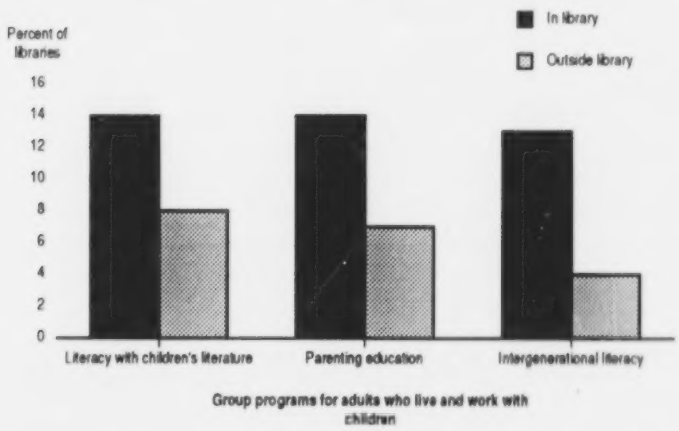
Services and Resources for Adults Who Live or Work with Children

Libraries also provide many important services for children indirectly--by providing services and resources for parents, caretakers, teachers, and other adults who live or work with children.

Group Programs for Adults

A small number of libraries offer programs in the library for groups of adults. Adult group program offerings include literacy-building activities using children's literature (14 percent), parenting education (14 percent), and intergenerational literacy activities (13 percent) (figure 11). Among those, the number of programs per year was between one and two (table 10).

Figure 11. Percent of libraries offering group programs for adults who live or work with children, by location and type of program: 1993-94



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

Table 10.--Average number of times per year public libraries offered group programs for adults who live/work with children, by type of program, location of program, and library characteristics: 1993-94

Library characteristic	Average number of programs					
	Literacy building activities using children's literature		Parenting education		Intergenerational literacy activities	
	In library	Outside	In library	Outside	In library	Outside
All libraries	2	1	1	*	2	*
Geographic region						
Northeast	1	*	1	*	4	*
Southeast	3	*	1	*	2	*
Central	*	*	*	*	1	*
West	2	1	*	*	1	*
Metropolitan status						
Urban	3	1	1	*	4	1
Suburban	2	1	1	*	3	*
Rural	1	*	*	*	1	*
Patrons per week						
Less than 200	1	*	*	*	2	*
200-999	1	*	1	*	1	*
1,000 or more	3	2	1	1	4	1
Children's/youth services specialist						
Have	2	1	1	1	2	1
Do not have	1	*	*	*	1	*

*Less than 1 percent.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

Services Available for Adults Who Live or Work with Children

Fifty-six percent of libraries maintain a file or provide information or referrals regarding children's services in the community (table 11). Libraries in larger urban (73 percent) and suburban (68 percent) areas were more likely to provide community service information than those in rural areas (42 percent). Differences were also found by patronage and the presence of a children's or youth specialist. Thirty-seven percent of libraries serving fewer than 200 patrons per week served as a clearinghouse for community service information, while 56 percent of those serving 200-999 patrons per week and 77 percent of those with 1,000 or more patrons per week were involved in this activity. Sixty-seven percent of libraries with a children's or youth services specialist provided information on community services for children, while only 44 percent of those without a specialist kept or distributed this information.

Table 11.--Percent of public libraries that maintain files or provide information or referral services regarding community services for children, by library characteristics: 1994

Library characteristic	Provide information on community services for children
All libraries	56
Geographic region	
Northeast	63
Southeast	54
Central	51
West	59
Metropolitan status	
Urban	73
Suburban	68
Rural	42
Patrons per week	
Less than 200	37
200-999	56
1,000 or more	77
Children's/youth services specialist	
Have	67
Do not have	44

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

Libraries provided a variety of other children's resources and services for adults who live and work with children (figure 12). Most provide reference assistance (96 percent), drug, alcohol, and sex information (96 percent), and inter-library loans (95 percent) for adults who live and work with children.

Parents, child care providers, teachers, and other professionals who work with children can also depend upon large numbers of public libraries to provide the following children's resources for adults who live or work with children:

- Multicultural materials (86 percent)
- Reading lists (83 percent)
- Video recordings (81 percent)
- Audio recordings (79 percent)
- Readers' advisory (74 percent)
- Foreign language material (71 percent)
- Parent/teacher resource collection (58 percent)
- Group programs (58 percent)

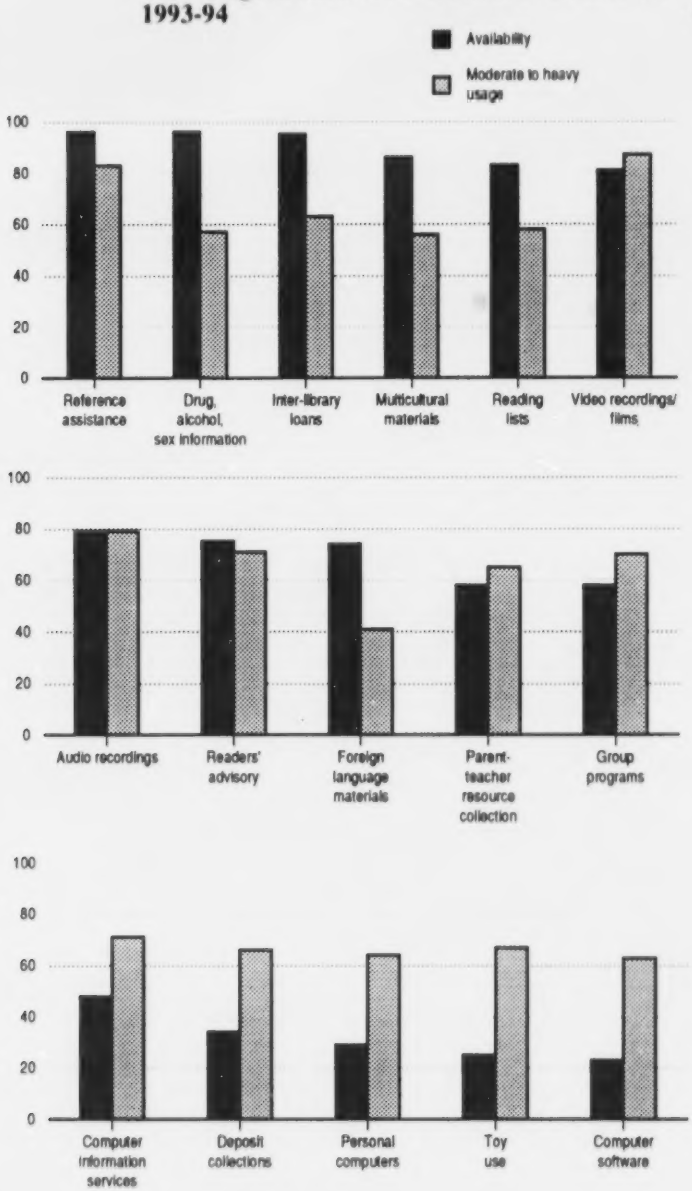
Only about one-fourth to one-half of libraries offer the following children's resources or materials for adults.

- Computer information services (48 percent)
- Deposit collections (34 percent)
- Personal computers (29 percent)
- Toy use/toy lending (25 percent)
- Computer software (23 percent)

Usage versus Availability of Services and Resources

As with children, some large disparities are found between availability and usage of services and resources provided for adults who live and work with children (figure 12), particularly for computer technology services. For example, while computer information services were available in only 48 percent of libraries, 71 percent of libraries with these services report moderate to heavy use by adults who live or work with children. Similarly, computers for personal use and computer software were available in only 29 and 23 percent of libraries, respectively, yet their usage is reported as moderate to high for computers in 64 percent of libraries and for software in 63 percent of libraries.

Figure 12. Availability of children's services and resources for adults who live or work with children and their usage in libraries that have these services: 1993-94



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

Toy use or toy lending services and deposit collections were two other areas showing discrepancies in availability and usage. While deposit collections are available in only 34 percent of public libraries, 66 percent of those providing this service report moderate to heavy use. Toy use and toy lending, available in only 25 percent of libraries also show moderate to heavy use where available--67 percent of libraries that provide toy lending services report moderate to heavy use.

Barriers to Increased Services and Resources for Children

Insufficient library staff is the main obstacle to providing more services and resources for children in public libraries. Sixty-five percent of public libraries indicate that insufficient staff is a moderate or major barrier with 41 percent perceiving it as a major barrier and 24 percent reporting it as a moderate barrier (table 12).

Insufficient services, resources, or programs were cited as both moderate and major barriers to expanding children's services by about half of all libraries (calculated from table 12). Insufficient hours of operation are also a barrier in 30 percent of libraries and almost 1 out of 5 (18 percent) report insufficient materials in languages other than English a moderate or major barrier.

Table 12.--Percent of public libraries reporting the extent to which various internal factors are barriers to the library's increasing services and resources for children: 1994

Internal factor	No barrier	Small barrier	Moderate barrier	Major barrier
Insufficient library staff	18	17	24	41
Insufficient services, resources, programs	24	26	28	22
Fear of censorship	87	11	2	*
Restrictive policies of the library	83	13	2	2
Insufficient hours of operation	49	21	15	16
Insufficient materials in languages other than English	59	24	11	7

*Less than 1 percent.
NOTE: Percents may not sum to 100 because of rounding.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

Public Library Resources and Services for Young Adults

Libraries provided information on the existence of a young adult section or collection, the availability and usage of specific resources and services for young adults, and librarians' perceived barriers to best serving young adults as a distinct user group.

Young Adult Collections

Eleven percent of public libraries do not have a young adult collection or section (table 13). Fifty-eight percent of public libraries provide a section for young adults--that is, they have a separate young adult room or area where the young adult collection is housed. Fifteen percent have a young adult collection of materials but it is shelved with the adult collection, and 16 percent of all public libraries shelve young adult materials in the children's section.

Table 13.--Percent of public libraries that maintain a distinct young adult collection of books and materials, by library characteristics: 1994

Library characteristic	In a separate young adult room or area	Shelved with the adult collection	Shelved with the children's collection	No collection
All libraries	58	15	16	11
Geographic region				
Northeast	54	16	16	13
Southeast	54	13	20	13
Central	63	14	15	8
West	61	17	14	8
Metropolitan status				
Urban	67	16	7	10
Suburban	59	18	12	11
Rural	56	12	22	11
Patrons per week				
Less than 200	54	11	20	15
200-999	57	16	18	10
1,000 or more	65	18	10	7
Young adult/youth services specialist				
Have	68	15	12	5
Do not have	53	15	19	14

NOTE: Percents may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

Serving Young Adults as a Distinct User Group

Libraries were asked to indicate ways in which they might serve young adults as a distinct user group. Less than half of public libraries (43 percent) maintain a budget line for young adult materials (table 14). Forty percent collect statistics on young adult circulation, and only 30 percent train library staff who deal with the public on serving young adults. Libraries with a young adult or youth services specialist were more likely than those without a specialist to distinguish young adults from other patron groups in terms of the budget (51 percent compared with 37 percent), collect statistics (49 percent to 35 percent), and train staff to serve young adults (43 percent compared with 23 percent).

Table 14.--Percent of public libraries indicating various ways they serve young adults as a distinct user group, by library characteristics: 1994

Library characteristic	Maintain budget line for young adult materials	Collect statistics on young adult circulation	Train library staff who deal with the public on serving young adults
All libraries	43	40	30
Geographic region			
Northeast	44	42	28
Southeast	41	40	38
Central	40	40	26
West	47	40	31
Metropolitan status			
Urban	45	46	34
Suburban	45	42	36
Rural	39	37	25
Patrons per week			
Less than 200	42	38	22
200-999	37	39	28
1,000 or more	49	44	41
Young adult/youth services specialist			
Have	51	49	43
Do not have	37	35	23

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

The Availability of Resources

While all libraries provide books for young adult readers, three-quarters or more also provided the following for young adult use (table 15).

- Drug, alcohol, and sex information (97 percent)
- College and career information (93 percent)
- Study space (90 percent)
- Periodicals (89 percent)
- Multicultural materials (84 percent)
- Audio recordings (76 percent)
- Video recordings (75 percent)

Another sixty-four percent have materials for young adult use in languages other than English.

However, young adults can use a variety of computer technologies in only about one-fourth to one-third of libraries.

- Personal computers for independent use (30 percent)
- CD-ROM software (31 percent)
- Computer software for independent use (25 percent)

Demographic Differences in Resources Provided

Differences in the availability of many library resources were found across libraries. Those with a young adult specialist or youth services specialist and larger libraries were significantly more likely to offer 10 of the 11 resources for which data were obtained. Specifically, libraries with a specialist and those with large numbers of patrons were more likely to have study space, periodicals, multicultural materials, audio recordings, video recordings, materials in languages other than English, CD-ROM software, personal computers for independent use, and computer software.

For videos and materials in languages other than English, differences were found by metropolitan status. Urban libraries were less likely to offer videos for young adults than their suburban and rural counterparts (67 percent for urban compared with 76 percent for both suburban and rural libraries). On the other hand, for materials in languages other than English, rural libraries trailed other libraries with 57 percent compared to 69 percent for urban and 70 percent for suburban.

Regional differences were reported for multicultural and non-English materials. Only 43 percent of libraries in the West, compared to 79 to 88 percent in other regions provided young adult multicultural materials. On the other hand, young adults in the West had proportionately greater access to materials in

Table 15.--Percent of public libraries indicating various resources are available to young adults, by library characteristics: 1993-94

Library characteristic	Drug/alcohol/ sex information materials	College/ career information	Study space	Periodicals
All libraries . . .	97	93	90	89
Geographic region				
Northeast.	95	94	95	94
Southeast.	99	96	91	91
Central.	97	95	88	87
West.	95	87	86	83
Metropolitan status				
Urban	95	93	87	90
Suburban.	97	94	91	93
Rural	96	92	90	85
Patrons per week				
Less than 200 . . .	92	86	85	79
200-999	99	95	92	89
1,000 or more . . .	99	98	93	99
Young adult/youth services specialist				
Have	99	98	96	94
Do not have. . . .	95	90	86	85

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 15.--Percent of public libraries indicating various resources are available to young adults, by library characteristics: 1993-94--continued

Library characteristic	Multicultural materials	Audio recordings	Video recordings/ films	Materials in language other than English
All libraries	84	76	75	64
Geographic region				
Northeast	87	76	75	55
Southeast	88	71	69	68
Central	79	74	76	60
West	43	82	79	74
Metropolitan status				
Urban	85	76	67	69
Suburban	89	81	76	70
Rural	79	70	76	57
Patrons per week				
Less than 200	70	56	64	47
200-999	86	80	79	67
1,000 or more	96	92	83	78
Young adult/youth services specialist				
Have	94	88	81	76
Do not have	78	68	71	56

Table 15.--Percent of public libraries indicating various resources are available to young adults, by library characteristics: 1993-94--continued

Library characteristic	CD-ROM software	Personal computer for independent use	Computer software for independent use
All libraries	31	30	25
Geographic region			
Northeast	39	26	25
Southeast	25	22	21
Central	34	41	35
West	25	27	17
Metropolitan status			
Urban	26	22	21
Suburban	33	32	26
Rural	31	30	26
Patrons per week			
Less than 200	18	19	17
200-999	31	34	29
1,000 or more	45	39	31
Young adult/youth services specialist			
Have	45	40	35
Do not have	23	24	20

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

languages other than English than those in the Northeast (74 percent of libraries in the West compared with 55 percent in the Northeast).

Size of patronage and the presence of a youth specialist were related to the availability of personal computers and CD-ROMs. Forty percent of libraries with a specialist had personal computers available for young adults compared with 24 percent of other libraries. Small libraries were less likely to have personal computers (19 percent) than those serving 200 or more patrons per week (34 percent for 200-999 patrons per week and 39 percent for 1,000 or more patrons per week). Libraries in the Central region of the country were almost twice a likely to have personal computers for young adults (41 percent compared to 22 to 27 percent in other regions).

CD-ROMs were more commonly found in larger libraries and those with young adult specialists. For example, 45 percent of libraries with a young adult or youth services specialist had CD-ROMs compared with 23 percent for other libraries. By patronage, availability ranged from 18 percent for libraries serving less than 200 patrons per week to 31 percent for those with 200-999 patrons per week and 45 percent for libraries serving 1,000 or more weekly patrons.

Computer software for personal use was more readily available for young adults in libraries with a specialist (35 percent) than in those without a young adult or youth services librarian (20 percent).

The Availability of Services

A large majority of libraries (73 to 98 percent) offer the following services for young adults (table 16).

- Reference assistance (98 percent)
- Inter-library loans (95 percent)
- Reading lists, bibliographies, or pathfinders (74 percent)
- Readers' advisory (73 percent)

About half of all public libraries offer summer reading programs (57 percent) and computer information services (53 percent) for young adults.

Libraries were less likely to offer young adults these services.

- Presentations and workshops on topics of interest to teenagers (33 percent)
- Homework assistance programs (12 percent)

Table 16.--Percent of public libraries indicating various services are available to young adults, by library characteristics: 1993-94

Library characteristic	Reference assistance	Inter-library loans	Reading lists/ biblio-graphies/ pathfinders	Readers' advisory
All libraries	98	95	74	73
Geographic region				
Northeast	98	96	77	78
Southeast	99	99	78	76
Central	98	93	68	67
West	97	94	76	72
Metropolitan status				
Urban	96	91	78	85
Suburban	98	96	83	81
Rural	98	96	65	63
Patrons per week				
Less than 200	96	91	61	51
200-999	99	97	72	76
1,000 or more	99	98	91	93
Young adult/youth services specialist				
Have	100	97	89	90
Do not have	97	94	66	62

Table 16.--Percent of public libraries indicating various services are available to young adults, by library characteristics: 1993-94--continued

Library characteristic	Summer reading program	Computer information services	Presentations and workshops on topics of interest to teenagers	Young adult book/ film discussion group
All libraries	57	53	33	12
Geographic region				
Northeast	48	59	33	13
Southeast	66	41	41	13
Central	63	56	31	11
West	51	54	27	9
Metropolitan status				
Urban	56	58	46	15
Suburban	55	62	41	11
Rural	59	44	23	11
Patrons per week				
Less than 200	49	33	21	9
200-999	63	53	31	10
1,000 or more	59	76	47	16
Young adult/youth services specialist				
Have	69	75	52	19
Do not have	50	40	21	7

Table 16.--Percent of public libraries indicating various services are available to young adults, by library characteristics: 1993-94--continued

Library characteristic	Homework assistance programs	Tutoring	Young adult advisory board
All libraries	12	10	6
Geographic region			
Northeast	12	8	4
Southeast	15	14	11
Central	9	10	4
West	13	10	8
Metropolitan status			
Urban	17	10	11
Suburban	15	9	8
Rural	7	11	4
Patrons per week			
Less than 200	9	7	7
200-999	11	14	5
1,000 or more	16	9	7
Young adult/youth services specialist			
Have	16	12	10
Do not have	9	9	4

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

- Young adult book or film discussion groups (12 percent), and
- Tutoring (10 percent).

In addition, 6 percent of libraries have a young adult advisory board (6 percent)

Demographic Differences in Services Provided

Larger libraries, libraries in suburban and urban locations, and those with a young adult or youth services specialist were more likely to offer readers advisory services, reading lists, homework assistance programs and computer information services. Libraries in rural regions consistently reported lower rates of availability than their urban and suburban counterparts for these services. While only 65 percent of rural libraries prepared reading lists for young adults, they were available in 78 percent of urban libraries and 83 percent of suburban libraries (table 16). Readers' advisory, available in 81 percent of suburban libraries and 85 percent of urban libraries, was only found in 63 percent of rural libraries. Rural libraries (44 percent) were also less likely to provide computer information services for young adults than those in urban (58 percent) and suburban (62 percent) areas and only about half as likely as their suburban and urban counterparts to offer homework assistance programs (7 percent for rural compared with 15 to 17 percent for suburban and urban, respectively).

Interestingly, libraries in the Southeast and Central regions of the country (66 and 63 percent, respectively) were also more likely to make summer reading programs available for young adults than those in the Northeast (48 percent) and West (51 percent).

Libraries with a young adult or youth services specialist were more than twice as likely to offer presentations and workshops of interest to young adults (52 percent compared to 21 percent). Libraries with higher patronage, in urban and suburban areas, and in the Southeast were also more likely to conduct these activities. Larger libraries, those in urban and suburban areas, and those with a young adult or youth services specialist on staff were most likely to offer homework assistance programs.

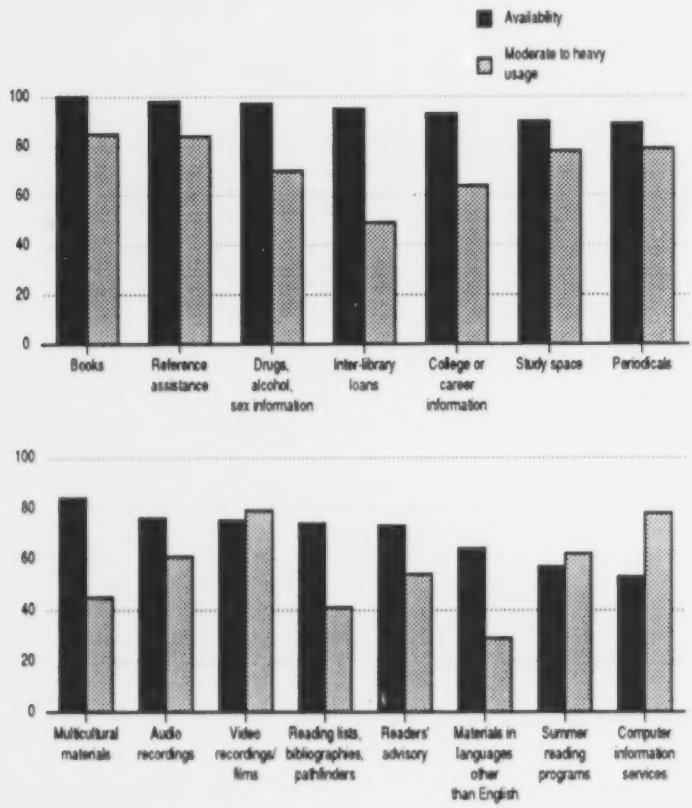
Young Adult Usage of Library Services and Resources

Young adults are fairly frequent users of most available library services (figure 13). Among the popular and fairly widely available services are video recordings or films, books, reference assistance, and periodicals.

However, several of the most popular young adult services are relatively scarce. Computer resources, available for young adults in only 25 to 31 percent of libraries, are among the most popular and heavily used according to libraries with these services in place. Where available, 71 percent of libraries report moderate to heavy use of personal computers, 73 percent report

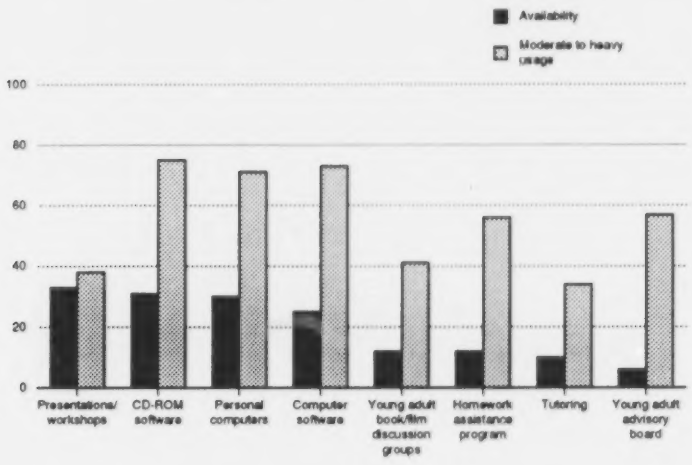
such usage for computer software, and 75 percent such usage for CD-ROM software (figure 14). Computer information services, although more widely available with 53 percent of all libraries providing this service for young adults, are moderately or heavily used by patrons of 78 percent of these libraries, demonstrating a disparity between availability and usage for this key item (figure 13).

Figure 13. Availability of various public library services and their usage by young adults in libraries with these services: 1993-94



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

Figure 14. Availability of less available resources and services for young adults and their usage in public libraries with these services: 1993-94



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

Young adult book and film discussion groups, homework assistance programs, tutoring, and young adult advisory boards show large discrepancies between availability and usage patterns.

Library Cooperation with Other Organizations Serving Young Adults

In addition to providing resources directly to young adults, many public libraries cooperate with various youth-serving organizations such as schools by coordinating or planning cooperative activities, providing space, or providing information. Seventy-six percent of public libraries reported occasionally or frequently working with schools (table 17). About half (54 percent) worked with youth organizations, 27 percent with at-risk programs, and 23 percent with health or mental health agencies.

Nineteen percent of libraries worked with cultural institutions, 17 percent with recreational institutions, and only 9 percent with correctional facilities on an occasional or frequent basis.

Libraries with medium to large numbers of patrons and those with a young adult or youth specialist were more likely to work with each of these organizations than libraries serving fewer than 200 patrons per week and those without a youth specialist.

Table 17.--Percent of libraries reporting they worked with various organizations occasionally or frequently during the last 12 months, by library characteristics: 1993-94

Library characteristic	Schools	Youth organizations	At-risk programs	Health/mental health agencies
All libraries	76	54	27	23
Geographic region				
Northeast	73	53	24	24
Southeast	78	51	37	32
Central	76	61	24	19
West	79	47	24	20
Metropolitan status				
Urban	78	46	29	26
Suburban	76	53	24	21
Rural	76	56	29	24
Patrons per week				
Less than 200	66	40	13	13
200-999	80	60	32	23
1,000 or more	83	62	36	33
Young adult/youth services specialist				
Have	86	63	36	29
Do not have	70	49	21	20

Table 17.--Percent of public libraries reporting they worked with various organizations occasionally or frequently during the last 12 months, by library characteristics: 1993-94--continued

Library characteristic	Cultural institutions	Recreational institutions	Correctional facilities
All libraries . .	19	17	9
Geographic region			
Northeast	21	16	5
Southeast	19	23	15
Central	17	15	10
West	19	16	9
Metropolitan status			
Urban	23	23	7
Suburban	17	20	8
Rural.	20	13	11
Patrons per week			
Less than 200 . .	10	7	4
200-999.	24	17	11
1,000 or more . .	23	28	13
Young adult/youth services specialist			
Have.	26	27	13
Do not have . . .	14	11	7

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

Cooperative Activities with Schools

Several ways in which libraries and schools work together were reported. Sixty percent of public libraries host class visits from schools to the library (table 18). A much smaller percentage (40 percent) of libraries indicate that the librarian visits schools for booktalks or to discuss or promote library use. Fifty-eight percent report resource-sharing activities such a inter-library loans for school on an occasional or frequent basis.

Public librarians are less likely to engage in inf rmation sharing meetings with faculty and staff (29 percent) and automation projects or shared online resources (17 percent).

More activities in terms of hosting and conductin, visits between the library and the school were reported by libraries with a young adult or youth services specialist and those with larger numbers of patrons. No differences were found between libraries with and without specialists in terms of sharing resources such as inter-library loans with schools. However,

libraries with a young adult or youth services specialist were almost twice as likely to participate in information-sharing meetings with school staff (41 percent for libraries with specialists compared with only 22 percent for libraries that did not have a young adult or youth services specialist) and were more likely to engage in automation projects or to share online resources with schools (23 percent for libraries with a specialist compared with 14 percent for libraries without a specialist).

Table 18.--Percent of public libraries indicating they occasionally or frequently engaged in various cooperative activities with local schools specifically for young adults, by library characteristics: 1993-94

Library characteristic	Class visits from school	Resource sharing (inter-library loans)	Visits from public librarians to schools for book talks/library use, promotion
All libraries	60	58	40
Geographic region			
Northeast	47	63	34
Southeast	66	58	50
Central	61	61	40
West	68	47	40
Metropolitan status			
Urban	61	39	49
Suburban	59	57	43
Rural	60	62	36
Patrons per week			
Less than 200	40	60	23
200-999	68	59	45
1,000 or more	72	54	54
Young adult/youth services specialist			
Have	70	59	54
Do not have	54	57	32

Table 18.--Percent of public libraries indicating they occasionally or frequently engaged in various cooperative activities with local schools specifically for young adults, by library characteristics: 1993-94--continued

Library characteristic	Information sharing meetings	Automation projects/ shared online resources
All libraries . .	29	17
Geographic region		
Northeast	29	16
Southeast	38	19
Central	20	18
West	34	16
Metropolitan status		
Urban	31	17
Suburban	33	18
Rural.	25	17
Patrons per week		
Less than 200 . .	23	11
200-999.	28	18
1,000 or more . .	37	23
Young adult/youth services specialist		
Have.	41	23
Do not have . . .	22	14

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

Barriers to Young Adult Use of the Library

Two groups of impediments to young adult use of the library were addressed by the survey. The first relates to reasons that librarians perceive that some young adults in the community do not use the library and the second focuses on internal issues within the library that may inhibit the library's ability to increase services and resources for young adults.

Reasons Young Adults Don't Use the Library

Competition from other activities leads a list of reasons librarians attribute to low library usage rates by some young adults in their communities; librarians in 74 percent of libraries indicate they believe this is a frequent or primary reason (table 19).

Table 19.--Percent of public libraries indicating various factors are frequently a reason or the primary reason that some young adults in the community do not use the public library, by library characteristics: 1993-94

Library characteristic	Competition from other activities	Lack of interest in library services, resources, programs	Lack of knowledge about library services
All libraries	74	38	31
Geographic region			
Northeast	74	42	29
Southeast	72	36	32
Central	76	33	27
West	71	41	39
Metropolitan status			
Urban	73	53	40
Suburban	71	44	33
Rural	76	28	27
Patrons per week			
Less than 200	64	33	26
200-999	75	39	27
1,000 or more	82	40	40
Young adult/youth services specialist			
Have	76	37	33
Do not have	72	38	30

Table 19.--Percent of public libraries indicating various factors are frequently a reason or the primary reason that some young adults in the community do not use the public library, by library characteristics: 1993-94--continued

Library characteristic	Lack of transportation	Lack of school assignments requiring library services	Neighborhood safety
All libraries . .	13	8	3
Geographic region			
Northeast	17	9	5
Southeast	18	6	3
Central	9	7	2
West	12	9	4
Metropolitan status			
Urban	9	6	11
Suburban	15	8	5
Rural.	13	8	0
Patrons per week			
Less than 200 . .	11	10	*
200-999.	13	8	5
1,000 or more . .	16	5	5
Young adult/youth services specialist			
Have.	18	6	5
Do not have . . .	10	8	2

*Less than 1 percent.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

Lack of interest on the part of young people and lack of knowledge about library services were considered frequent or primary reasons that young adults do not use the library in 38 and 31 percent of libraries, respectively. Lack of transportation, although reported in only 13 percent of libraries as a frequent or primary reason, was seen as sometimes a reason by another 37 percent (table 20).

Librarians were less likely to consider lack of school assignments and neighborhood safety as frequent or primary reasons for lack of library use. Lack of school assignments was reported as a frequent or primary reason in only 8 percent of libraries (note, however, that another 24 percent indicated it was sometimes a reason (tables 19 and 20). And while neighborhood safety was considered a frequent or primary reason in only 4 percent of libraries nationally, in 11 percent of libraries librarians indicated that safety was a frequent or primary reason that some young adults did not use the library in urban areas (table 19).

Table 20.--Percent of public libraries indicating various factors are reasons that some young adults in the community do not use the public library, by frequency: 1994

Reason	Never a reason	Seldom a reason	Some-times a reason	Fre-quently a reason	Primary reason
Lack of transportation	23	27	37	10	3
Competition from other activities	4	4	18	45	29
Neighborhood safety	66	22	9	3	1
Lack of school assignments requiring library services	36	33	24	7	1
Lack of interest in library's services, resources, programs .	9	12	42	27	10
Lack of knowledge about library services	12	17	39	24	7

NOTE: Percents may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

Internal Barriers

According to librarians, the two major barriers to increasing services and resources for young adults in public libraries are insufficient library staff and insufficient services, resources and programs. Fifty-eight percent of librarians reported insufficient library staff, and 61 percent indicated that insufficient services, resources, and programs were moderate or major barriers to increasing services and resources for young adults (table 21).

Table 21.--Percent of public libraries indicating various internal factors are moderate or major barriers to increasing services and resources for young adults, by library characteristics: 1994

Library characteristic	Insufficient services, resources, programs	Insufficient library staff	Insufficient hours of operation
All libraries . .	61	58	32
Geographic region			
Northeast	63	58	31
Southeast	60	62	25
Central	54	48	28
West	68	67	45
Metropolitan status			
Urban	65	67	29
Suburban	62	63	29
Rural.	59	51	36
Patrons per week			
Less than 200 . .	51	45	49
200-999.	71	64	27
1,000 or more . .	61	64	19
Young adult/youth services specialist			
Have.	59	58	19
Do not have . . .	61	57	40

Table 21.--Percent of public libraries indicating various internal factors are moderate or major barriers to increasing services and resources for young adults, by library characteristics: 1994--continued

Library characteristic	Insufficient materials in languages other than English	Restrictive policies of the library	Fear of censorship
All libraries	17	5	3
Geographic region			
Northeast	15	2	1
Southeast	17	3	1
Central	14	5	4
West	24	8	6
Metropolitan status			
Urban	14	6	0
Suburban	18	4	3
Rural	17	5	4
Patrons per week			
Less than 200	22	3	5
200-999	20	7	4
1,000 or more	9	4	2
Young adult/youth services specialist			
Have	16	5	2
Do not have	18	4	4

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

Summary and Recommendations for Further Research

Insufficient library staff is a leading barrier to increasing services for both children and young adults, according to librarians. Children and young adults represent 60 percent of public library patronage. However, only 52 percent of all public libraries employ a librarian specifically trained to serve children (either a children's specialist or a youth services specialist trained to serve both children and young adults). Fewer libraries, 37 percent, have either a young adult librarian or a youth services specialist available to serve their young adult patrons.
Most libraries provide children's programs such as story times and booktalks for both preschool to kindergarten-age children and school-age children. Although less than half offer group programs for infants and toddlers, these programs are more prevalent now than in 1989.

While most libraries report working with schools, the types of activities and level of involvement varies. For example, while 60 percent of libraries host class visits from young adults to the library, fewer (40 percent) indicate that the librarian visits schools serving young adults. Only 17 percent engage in automation projects or shared online resources with schools serving young adults.

Computer technologies and homework assistance programs are not widely available in public libraries. Where available, however, they are heavily used by both children and young adults.

These data demonstrate that libraries provide a host of services and resources for children and young adults. There is evidence that with Goals 2000 and the educational reform movement, the importance and need for library services for children and young adults, their parents, and the professionals and institutions serving and educating them will increase. Further investigation of these data and of libraries should take into consideration library staff size. While there are an average of 3.8 librarians per library, 30 percent of libraries have only 1 librarian on staff. Staff size may be associated with library activities and programs conducted outside the library, such as librarians visiting schools. The number of librarians is also likely to be associated with the provision of services requiring supervision or dedicated staff time including computer technologies and homework assistance programs.

Areas recommended for additional research include the ways in which libraries meet increasing demands for services to children and young adults, the ways in which libraries cooperate with schools and school library media centers, and the ways that libraries support parents of preschoolers and those who are schooling their children at home. Information on all of these issues will be of great interest to both the library and the larger educational community.

Appendix A

Survey Methodology and Data Reliability

Survey Methodology and Data Reliability

Sample Selection

In spring 1994, two national probability samples of 890 public library outlets each were selected for this study from the 1991 Public Library Universe System obtained from the National Center for Education Statistics. Both the 8,837 central and the 6,542 branch libraries were sampled for the survey. One sample received the *Survey on Library Services for Children in Public Libraries*, and the second sample participated in the *Survey on Library Services to Young Adults in Public Libraries*.

The sample was stratified by Census region (Northeast, Midwest, South, and West), metropolitan status (urban, suburban, rural), type of outlet (central/single outlet, branch) and size of library (as measured by the estimated size of the population served by the outlet).

Response Rate

In March 1994, questionnaires (see Appendix C) were mailed to 1,780 library outlets. Of the 890 public library outlets sampled for the children's services survey, 32 were found to be out of the scope of the study (not a public service library or closed), and 36 of 890 in the young adult study sample were out of scope for the study. Telephone followup was initiated in late April; data collection was completed by early June with 815 libraries in the children's sample and 800 in the young adult sample. Thus, the final response rates were 94 percent for the survey on children's services and 93 percent for the survey on young adult services in public libraries. Item nonresponse ranged from 0.0 percent to 0.7 percent.

Sampling and Nonsampling Errors

The response data were weighted to produce national estimates. The weights were designed to adjust for the variable probabilities of selection and differential nonresponse. A final poststratification adjustment was made so that the weighted library counts equaled the corresponding estimated counts from the Library Universe frame within cells defined by the size of library, region, and metropolitan status. The findings in this report are estimates based on the samples selected and, consequently, are subject to sampling variability.

The survey estimates are also subject to nonsampling errors that can arise because of nonobservation (nonresponse or noncoverage) error, errors of reporting, and errors made in collection of the data. These errors can sometimes bias the data. Nonsampling errors may include such problems as the difference in the respondents' interpretation of the meaning of the question; memory effect; misrecording of responses; incorrect editing, coding, and data entry; differences related to the particular time the survey was conducted; or errors in data preparation. While general sampling theory can be used in part to determine how to estimate the sampling variability of a statistic, nonsampling errors are not easy to measure and, for measurement purposes, usually require that an experiment be conducted as part of the data collection procedure or that data external to the study be used.

To minimize the potential for nonsampling error, the questionnaires, which were extensively reviewed and largely developed by two panels of expert practitioners, were pretested with public libraries like those that completed the survey. During the design of the survey and the survey pretest, an effort was made to check for consistency of interpretation of questions and to eliminate ambiguities. The questionnaires and instructions were extensively reviewed by the National Center for Education Statistics and the Office of Library Programs. Manual and machine editing of the questionnaire responses were conducted to check the data for accuracy and consistency. Cases with missing or inconsistent items were recontacted by telephone. Imputation for item nonresponse was not implemented, as item nonresponse rates were less than 1 percent (for nearly all items, nonresponse rates were less than 0.5 percent). Data were keyed with 100 percent verification.

Variances

The standard error is a measure of the variability of estimates due to sampling. It indicates the variability of a sample estimate that would be obtained from all possible samples of a given design and size. Standard errors are used as a measure of the precision expected from a particular sample. If all possible samples were surveyed under similar conditions, intervals of 1.96 standard errors below to 1.96 standard errors above a particular statistic would include the true population parameter being estimated in about 95 percent of the samples. This is a 95 percent confidence interval. For example, the estimated percentage of libraries that offer story times for children is 90 percent, and the estimated standard error is 1.6 percent. The 95 percent confidence interval for the statistic extends from [90 - (1.6 times 1.96) to 90 + (1.6 times 1.96)], or from 86.9 to 93.1 percent.

Estimates of standard errors were computed using a technique known as jackknife replication. As with any replication method, jackknife replication involves constructing a number of subsamples (replicates) from the full sample and computing the statistic of interest for each replicate. The mean square error of the replicate estimates around the full sample estimate provides an estimate of the variance of the statistic (see Wolter 1985, Chapter 4). To construct the replications, 30 stratified subsamples of the full sample were created and then dropped one at a time to define 30 jackknife replicates. A proprietary computer program (WESVAR), available at Westat, Inc., was used to calculate the estimates of standard errors. The software runs under IBM/OS and VAX/VMS systems.

Background Information

The survey was conducted under contract by Westat, Inc., using the NCES Fast Response Survey System (FRSS). Westat's Project Director was Elizabeth Farris, and the Associate Project Director and Survey Manager was Sheila Heaviside. Judi Carpenter was the NCES Project Officer. The data were requested by Ray Fry and Christina Dunn of the Office of Library Programs, U.S. Department of Education.

This report was reviewed by the following individuals:

Outside NCES

- Mary K. Chelton, Rutgers University
- Susan Roman, Association for Library Services to Children, American Library Association
- Mary Jo Lynch, Office for Research Statistics, American Library Association

Inside NCES

- Steve Broughman, Elementary/Secondary Education Statistics Division
- Michael Cohen, Statistical Services and Methodological Research Branch
- Daniel Kasprzyk, Elementary/Secondary Education Statistics Division
- Carrol Kindel, Library Statistics Group, Postsecondary Education Statistics Division
- Marilyn McMillen, Elementary/Secondary Education Statistics Division
- Jeffrey Williams, Library Statistics Group, Postsecondary Education Statistics Division

For more information about the Fast Response Survey System or the *Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries*, contact Judi Carpenter, Elementary/Secondary Education Statistics Division, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, National Center for Education Statistics, 555 New Jersey Avenue, NW, Washington, DC, 20208-5651, telephone (202) 219-1333.

References

The WESVAR Procedures. 1989. Rockville, MD: Westat, Inc.

Wolter, K. 1985. *Introduction to Variance Estimation.* Springer-Verlag.

Glossary of Terms

Terms Defined on the Survey Forms

Children's specialist/librarian - library staff member who by education or training (formal or inservice) has a background in library services specifically for children.

Young adult specialist/librarian - library staff member who by education or training (formal or inservice) has a background in library services for young adults.

Youth services specialist/librarian - library staff member who by education or training (formal or inservice) has a background in library services for both children and young adults.

Sample Universe and Classification Variables

Metropolitan status

Urban - primarily serves a central city of a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA).

Suburban - serves an SMSA of a central city, but not primarily its central city.

Rural - does not serve an SMSA.

Geographic region

Northeast - Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Southeast - Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Central - Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

West - Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Appendix B
Tables of Standard Errors

List of Tables with Standard Errors

Table		Page
1a	Standard errors of the percent of public libraries reporting how the ethnic diversity of children and young adults have changed in the last 5 years, by library characteristics: 1994	71
2a	Standard errors of the mean number of weekly patrons in public libraries, number of hours that the library is open to the public, and number of hours that specialists are available, by library characteristics: Fall 1993	72
3a	Standard errors of the number and mean number of public service librarians, children's specialists, young adult specialists, and youth services specialists, by library characteristics: 1994	73
4a	Standard errors of the demographic comparisons of 1993-94 data with data obtained in 1987 and 1988	74
5a	Standard errors of the percent of public libraries indicating various resources are available to children, by library characteristics: 1993-94	75
6a	Standard errors of the percent of public libraries indicating various services are available to children, by library characteristics: 1993-94	78
7a	Standard errors of the average number of times per year public libraries offer group programs for children, by age group, location of programs, and library characteristics: 1993-94	81
8a	Standard errors of the percent of public libraries that occasionally or frequently work with specific programs or organizations, by library characteristics: 1993-94	82
9a	Standard errors of the percent of public libraries that work with various programs or organizations: 1993-94	85
10a	Standard errors of the average number of times per year public libraries offered group programs for adults who live/work with children, by type of program, location of program, and library characteristics: 1993-94	86
11a	Standard errors of the percent of public libraries that maintain files or provide information or referral services regarding community services for children, by library characteristics: 1994	87
12a	Standard errors of the percent of public libraries reporting the extent to which various internal factors are barriers to the library's increasing services and resources for children: 1994	88
13a	Standard errors of the percent of public libraries that maintain a distinct young adult collection of books and materials, by library characteristics: 1994	89
14a	Standard errors of the percent of public libraries indicating various ways they serve young adults as a distinct user group, by library characteristics: 1994	90

15a Standard errors of the percent of public libraries indicating various resources are available to young adults, by library characteristics: 1993-94 91

16a Standard errors of the percent of public libraries indicating various services are available to young adults, by library characteristics: 1993-94 94

17a Standard errors of the percent of public libraries reporting they worked with various organizations occasionally or frequently during the last 12 months, by library characteristics: 1993-94 97

18a Standard errors of the percent of public libraries indicating they occasionally or frequently engaged in various cooperative activities with local schools specifically for young adults, by library characteristics: 1993-94 99

19a Standard errors of the percent of public libraries indicating various factors are frequently a reason or the primary reason that some young adults in the community do not use the public library, by library characteristics: 1993-94 101

20a Standard errors of the percent of public libraries indicating various factors are reasons that some young adults in the community do not use the public library, by frequency: 1994 103

21a Standard errors of the percent of public libraries indicating various internal factors are moderate or major barriers to increasing services and resources for young adults, by library characteristics: 1994. 104

22a Standard errors for the figures: 1994 106

Table 1a.--Standard errors of the percent of public libraries reporting how the ethnic diversity of children and young adults have changed in the last 5 years, by library characteristics: 1994

Library characteristic	Ethnic diversity					
	Increased		Stayed the same		Decreased	
	Children	Young adults	Children	Young adults	Children	Young adults
All characteristics	2.5	2.0	2.4	1.9	0.9	1.0
Geographic region						
Northeast	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.9	1.9	0.8
Southeast	5.6	5.9	5.8	4.6	3.0	3.2
Central	3.8	3.8	3.4	4.0	1.4	2.5
West	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.0	0.4	0.0
Metropolitan status						
Urban	5.6	6.5	6.2	6.4	3.5	0.8
Suburban	2.8	3.4	2.9	3.4	0.6	0.2
Rural	3.8	3.2	3.5	3.0	1.7	2.1
Patrons per week						
Less than 200	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.8	2.5	2.5
200-999	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.4	0.6	0.8
1,000 or more	3.0	2.6	3.2	2.4	0.5	0.7

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

Table 2a.--Standard errors of the mean number of weekly patrons in public libraries, number of hours that the library is open to the public, and number of hours that specialists are available, by library characteristics: Fall 1993

Library characteristics	Patrons per week	Hours open	Hours specialists available			Percent of youth services specialists time spent on	
			Children's	Young adult	Youth services	Children's services	Young adult services
All libraries	37.9	0.4	1.0	1.3	1.0	2.6	1.2
Geographic region							
Northeast	91.3	0.7	1.4	2.0	1.9	6.2	2.4
Southeast	94.7	1.0	1.5	2.6	2.0	4.7	3.6
Central	52.4	0.6	1.7	4.4	1.4	3.6	2.0
West	66.5	0.8	1.4	2.5	1.7	4.8	3.2
Metropolitan status							
Urban	220.1	1.0	1.9	3.4	1.6	7.6	2.2
Suburban	62.3	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.0	3.0	1.6
Rural	33.4	0.7	1.7	4.8	2.2	4.5	2.6
Patrons per week							
Less than 200	3.3	0.7	1.7	8.3	2.6	4.2	4.9
200-999	13.3	0.6	1.0	3.2	1.6	5.1	2.2
1,000 or more	92.4	0.4	1.0	1.4	1.3	3.9	1.4

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

Table 3a.--Standard errors of the number and mean number of public service librarians, children's specialists, young adult specialists, and youth services specialists, by library characteristics: 1994

Library characteristic	Public service librarian		Specialist					
			Children's		Young adult		Youth services	
	Number	Mean	Number	Mean	Number	Mean	Number	Mean
All libraries	1,062	0.1	562	*	249	*	401	*
Geographic region								
Northeast	868	0.2	390	0.1	133	*	203	0.1
Southeast	629	0.2	175	0.1	99	*	172	0.1
Central	539	0.1	253	0.1	179	*	179	*
West	364	0.1	148	*	66	*	100	*
Metropolitan status								
Urban	573	0.4	174	0.1	83	0.1	84	0.1
Suburban	900	0.1	475	0.1	190	*	269	*
Rural	547	0.1	233	*	106	*	251	*
Patrons per week								
Less than 200	493	0.1	218	*	149	*	170	*
200-999	841	0.1	251	*	102	*	191	*
1,000 or more	1,316	0.2	515	0.1	201	*	274	0.1

*Less than 0.1.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 4a.--Standard errors of the demographic comparisons of 1993-94 data with data obtained in 1987 and 1988

Item	1994 survey	1987 and 1988 surveys
Mean number of patrons per week	37.9	69.7
Percent of patrons per week who are children	1.0	0.7
Percent of patrons per week who are young adults	1.0	0.4
Mean number of public service librarians	0.1	0.1
Percent of libraries having a children's librarian or specialist	1.9	0.6
Percent of libraries having a young adult librarian or specialist	1.3	1.4
Mean number of hours per week that library is open	0.4	0.6

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994; "Survey on Library Services to Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 28, 1988; "Services and Resources for Children in Public Libraries," FRSS 36, 1990.

Table 5a.--Standard errors of the percent of public libraries indicating various resources are available to children, by library characteristics: 1993-94

Library characteristic	Drug/alcohol/ sex/information materials	Periodicals	Study space	Multicultural materials
All libraries	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4
Geographic region				
Northeast	2.7	2.3	2.6	3.3
Southeast	1.9	4.1	2.4	4.3
Central	0.2	2.0	2.6	2.8
West	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.7
Metropolitan status				
Urban	0.8	3.4	2.6	3.9
Suburban	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.3
Rural	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.8
Patrons per week				
Less than 200	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.8
200-999	0.8	1.5	1.8	2.6
1,000 or more	1.0	0.4	0.8	1.4
Children's/youth services specialist				
Have	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.0
Do not have	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.6

Table 5a.--Standard errors of the percent of public libraries indicating various resources are available to children, by library characteristics: 1993-94--continued

Library characteristic	Audio recordings	Video recordings/films	Materials in languages other than English
All libraries	1.6	1.9	2.1
Geographic region			
Northeast	3.2	2.9	4.5
Southeast	4.5	4.8	4.8
Central	3.2	3.3	3.2
West	3.5	3.4	3.6
Metropolitan status			
Urban	3.1	4.9	3.9
Suburban	2.4	2.3	2.5
Rural	2.9	3.4	3.7
Patrons per week			
Less than 200	4.0	4.4	5.3
200-999	2.8	2.4	3.4
1,000 or more	2.1	2.2	1.9
Children's/youth services specialist			
Have	1.8	1.5	2.1
Do not have	2.6	3.4	3.9

Table 5a.--Standard errors of the percent of public libraries indicating various resources are available to children, by library characteristics: 1993-94--continued

Library characteristic	Personal computer for independent use	Computer software for independent use	CD-ROM software
All libraries	1.9	1.7	1.5
Geographic region			
Northeast	4.0	3.3	2.9
Southeast	3.4	2.6	2.4
Central	3.3	3.1	2.5
West	5.1	4.1	3.7
Metropolitan status			
Urban	3.4	4.4	3.2
Suburban	3.0	2.7	2.3
Rural	2.5	2.5	2.1
Patrons per week			
Less than 200	3.3	3.3	2.5
200-999	3.5	3.4	2.5
1,000 or more	2.9	2.4	2.1
Children's/youth services specialist			
Have	2.4	2.5	2.0
Do not have	3.0	2.4	2.4

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

Table 6a.--Standard errors of the percent of public libraries indicating various services are available to children, by library characteristics: 1993-94

Library characteristic	Reference assistance	Summer reading programs	Inter-library loans	Story times
All libraries	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.6
Geographic region				
Northeast	1.8	3.1	2.7	3.6
Southeast	2.4	2.0	4.1	2.8
Central	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.8
West	0.0	1.1	2.3	3.3
Metropolitan status				
Urban	1.0	1.1	1.9	1.6
Suburban	0.4	0.6	1.6	1.4
Rural	2.2	2.0	2.1	3.4
Patrons per week				
Less than 200	3.0	2.8	2.7	4.2
200-999	0.4	1.3	2.4	2.0
1,000 or more	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.0
Children's/youth services specialist				
Have	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.8
Do not have	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.2

Table 6a.--Standard errors of the percent of public libraries indicating various services are available to children, by library characteristics: 1993-94--continued

Library characteristic	Readinglists/ bibliographies pathfinders	Readers advisory	Services for special needs children	After school and weekend programs
All libraries	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.4
Geographic region				
Northeast	4.0	4.6	4.5	3.3
Southeast	3.9	5.1	6.3	4.0
Central	4.1	4.1	3.7	4.3
West	4.0	3.8	4.9	4.4
Metropolitan status				
Urban	2.9	4.3	5.2	4.9
Suburban	1.9	2.3	3.2	3.3
Rural	4.2	3.4	3.1	3.4
Patrons per week				
Less than 200	5.4	5.8	4.2	3.9
200-999	3.1	2.6	4.2	3.3
1,000 or more	1.0	1.6	2.2	2.8
Children's/youth services specialist				
Have	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.4
Do not have	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.7

Table 6a.--Standard errors of the percent of public libraries indicating various services are available to children, by library characteristics: 1993-94--continued

Library characteristic	Computer information services	Homework assistance programs	Tutoring
All libraries	1.9	1.4	1.6
Geographic region			
Northeast	3.1	2.9	3.4
Southeast	3.3	4.2	3.9
Central	4.3	2.9	1.9
West	5.6	3.1	2.7
Metropolitan status			
Urban	4.5	2.9	2.7
Suburban	3.5	1.8	2.4
Rural	2.9	2.3	2.5
Patrons per week			
Less than 200	3.4	3.4	3.3
200-999	3.8	2.2	2.5
1,000 or more	2.3	2.3	1.8
Children's/youth services specialist			
Have	2.8	1.8	2.2
Do not have	3.2	2.3	2.8

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

Table 7a.--Standard errors of the average number of times per year public libraries offer group programs for children, by age group, location of programs, and library characteristics: 1993-94

Library characteristic	Group programs for					
	Infants-toddlers		Preschoolers-kindergartners		School-age children	
	In library	Outside	In library	Outside	In library	Outside
All libraries	0.9	0.3	1.7	0.9	1.2	0.8
Geographic region						
Northeast	2.5	0.5	3.2	0.8	4.5	0.8
Southeast	2.4	0.4	3.8	3.0	2.8	1.8
Central	1.1	0.5	2.6	0.6	2.1	1.7
West	1.4	1.0	4.9	1.3	2.6	1.4
Metropolitan status						
Urban	2.7	1.0	4.7	1.0	4.1	3.5
Suburban	1.6	0.6	3.0	1.2	3.1	1.7
Rural	1.5	0.2	2.6	1.3	1.3	0.4
Patrons per week						
Less than 200	0.8	0.1	2.8	0.4	2.9	0.4
200-999	1.5	0.4	2.6	1.7	2.1	1.0
1,000 or more	2.2	0.9	4.6	1.5	2.7	2.0
Children's/youth services specialist						
Have	1.7	0.6	3.5	1.7	1.7	1.4
Do not have	0.9	0.2	1.4	0.3	2.1	0.4

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

Table 8a.--Standard errors of the percent of public libraries that occasionally or frequently work with specific programs or organizations, by library characteristics: 1993-94

Library characteristic	Elementary schools	Preschools	Other libraries	Day care centers
All libraries	2.0	2.3	2.4	1.8
Geographic region				
Northeast	3.1	3.9	4.6	4.4
Southeast	4.4	5.7	4.1	4.2
Central	4.4	4.1	4.8	3.8
West	4.0	4.5	4.6	3.2
Metropolitan status				
Urban	3.6	5.6	5.2	5.6
Suburban	2.7	3.2	2.8	3.2
Rural	3.0	3.6	4.1	2.6
Patrons per week				
Less than 200	4.9	3.9	4.3	3.8
200-999	2.	3.9	3.7	2.8
1,000 or more	1.0	2.0	3.3	2.3
Children's/youth services specialist				
Have	1.7	2.2	3.3	2.6
Do not have	3.4	3.2	3.6	2.7

Table 8a.--Standard errors of the percent of public libraries that occasionally or frequently work with specific programs or organizations, by library characteristics: 1993-94--continued

Library characteristic	Youth organizations	Middle/ intermediate/ junior high schools	Head Start centers	Park/recreation departments
All libraries	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.7
Geographic region				
Northeast	3.2	4.4	2.5	3.8
Southeast	5.1	4.2	4.8	3.5
Central	4.1	4.9	3.8	2.4
West	4.5	3.9	2.9	3.2
Metropolitan status				
Urban	6.1	5.3	4.9	4.0
Suburban	2.8	3.0	2.3	3.1
Rural	3.8	3.7	2.5	2.4
Patrons per week				
Less than 200	[illegible]5	3.9	2.6	2.4
200-999	[illegible]	2.9	2.9	3.1
1,000 or more	[illegible]	2.2	3.1	2.9
Children's/youth services specialist				
Have	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.2
Do not have	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.3

Table 8a.--Standard errors of the percent of public libraries that occasionally or frequently work with specific programs or organizations, by library characteristics: 1993-94--continued

Library characteristic	Religious institutions	Schools for children with special needs	Shelters	Detention centers
All libraries	2.1	1.7	0.6	0.6
Geographic region				
Northeast	3.5	2.2	1.8	1.3
Southeast	4.7	4.4	1.2	1.4
Central	3.2	2.1	0.9	1.3
West	4.6	3.9	1.7	0.8
Metropolitan status				
Urban	5.5	4.1	3.0	1.6
Suburban	3.3	2.0	1.2	1.1
Rural	3.2	2.7	0.7	1.0
Patrons per week				
Less than 200	4.6	2.6	0.9	1.1
200-999	3.1	2.4	0.9	1.4
1,000 or more	3.0	2.9	1.2	0.8
Children's/youth services specialist				
Have	2.6	2.4	0.9	0.7
Do not have	3.3	2.0	0.9	0.8

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

Table 9a.--Standard errors of the percent of public libraries that work with various programs or organizations: 1993-94

Programs or organizations	No such organization in area	Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Frequently
Day care centers	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.5
Head start centers	2.3	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.5
Preschools	1.4	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.2
Elementary schools	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Middle/intermediate/ junior high schools	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.5
Schools for children with special needs	2.1	1.8	1.2	1.5	0.9
Youth organizations (Scouts, clubs, etc.)	1.0	1.6	1.8	2.4	1.1
Park/recreation departments	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.0
Religious institutions (churches, mosques, synagogues, etc.)	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	0.8
Shelters	2.0	1.9	1.0	0.5	0.3
Detention centers	2.1	2.0	1.3	0.5	0.3
Other libraries	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.4

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

Table 10a.--Standard errors of the average number of times per year public libraries offered group programs for adults who live/work with children, by type of program, location of program, and library characteristics: 1993-94

Library characteristic	Average number of programs					
	Literacy building activities using children's literature		Parenting education		Intergenerational literacy activities	
	In library	Outside	In library	Outside	In library	Outside
All libraries	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1
Geographic region						
Northeast	0.4	0.1	0.4	*	2.0	0.2
Southeast	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.3
Central	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
West	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1
Metropolitan status						
Urban	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.4	0.7
Suburban	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.1
Rural	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Patrons per week						
Less than 200	0.6	*	0.1	*	1.4	*
200-999	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
1,000 or more	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.3
Children's/youth services specialist						
Have	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1
Do not have	0.5	*	0.1	*	1.0	*

*Less than 0.1.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

Table 11a.--Standard errors of the percent of public libraries that maintain files or provide information or referral services regarding community services for children, by library characteristics: 1994

Library characteristic	Provide information on community services for children
All libraries	2.6
Geographic region	
Northeast	4.8
Southeast	5.7
Central	4.2
West	3.3
Metropolitan status	
Urban	4.3
Suburban	3.4
Rural	4.2
Patrons per week	
Less than 200	5.6
200-999	3.7
1,000 or more	2.2
Children's/youth services specialist	
Have	2.9
Do not have	3.8

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

Table 12a.--Standard errors of the percent of public libraries reporting the extent to which various internal factors are barriers to the library's increasing services and resources for children: 1994

Internal factor	No barrier	Small barrier	Moderate barrier	Major barrier
Insufficient library staff	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.0
Insufficient services, resources, programs	1.7	2.0	2.2	1.7
Fear of censorship	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.2
Restrictive policies of the library	1.7	1.2	0.5	0.9
Insufficient hours of operation	2.6	1.6	2.1	1.5
Insufficient materials in languages other than English	2.0	1.5	1.7	0.9

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

Table 13a.--Standard errors of the percent of public libraries that maintain a distinct young adult collection of books and materials, by library characteristics: 1994

Library characteristic	In a separate young adults room or areas	Shelved with the adult collection	Shelved with the children's collection	No collection
All libraries	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.8
Geographic region				
Northeast	4.0	3.5	3.1	3.9
Southeast	4.5	3.2	3.7	4.2
Central	3.6	2.1	3.0	2.5
West	4.6	3.4	3.3	2.7
Metropolitan status				
Urban	5.3	3.8	4.1	3.9
Suburban	2.3	2.4	1.9	3.1
Rural	3.0	2.6	3.1	2.6
Patrons per week				
Less than 200	4.2	3.0	3.8	4.0
200-999	3.7	3.2	2.9	2.0
1,000 or more	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.3
Young adult/youth services specialist				
Have	3.0	2.7	1.6	1.7
Do not have	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.9

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

Table 14a.--Standard errors of the percent of public libraries indicating various ways they serve young adults as a distinct user group, by library characteristics: 1994

Library characteristic	Maintain budget line for young adult materials	Collect statistics on young adult circulation	Train library staff who deal with the public on serving young adults
All libraries	1.8	1.8	1.1
Geographic region			
Northeast	3.9	4.9	3.1
Southeast	5.2	7.2	5.2
Central	3.8	4.3	3.7
West	4.8	4.3	4.3
Metropolitan status			
Urban	5.4	5.5	4.8
Suburban	2.3	2.9	2.3
Rural	3.1	3.4	2.2
Patrons per week			
Less than 200	5.3	4.4	4.0
200-999	3.5	4.1	3.0
1,000 or more	3.1	2.8	3.0
Young adult/youth services specialist			
Have	3.1	3.0	3.4
Do not have	2.9	2.8	1.9

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

Table 15a.--Standard errors of the percent of public libraries indicating various resources are available to young adults, by library characteristics: 1993-94

Library characteristic	Drug/alcohol/ sex information materials	College/ career information	Study space	Periodicals
All libraries	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.6
Geographic region				
Northeast	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.9
Southeast	0.7	1.7	3.3	3.2
Central	1.7	1.8	2.6	3.6
West	2.8	3.5	3.4	4.3
Metropolitan status				
Urban	3.9	3.9	4.4	4.8
Suburban	1.6	1.8	2.4	2.1
Rural	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.7
Patrons per week				
Less than 200	2.9	3.2	3.4	4.2
200-999	0.6	1.7	1.9	2.8
1,000 or more	0.4	0.7	1.8	0.8
Young adult/youth services specialist				
Have	0.5	0.7	0.7	2.1
Do not have	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.5

Table 15a.--Standard errors of the percent of public libraries indicating various resources are available to young adults, by library characteristics: 1993-94--continued

Library characteristic	Multicultural materials	Audio recordings	Video recordings/ films	Materials in language other than English
All libraries	1.5	2.4	1.9	2.1
Geographic region				
Northeast	3.1	3.8	3.8	3.5
Southeast	3.4	5.2	4.3	4.1
Central	3.2	3.1	2.6	3.9
West	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.8
Metropolitan status				
Urban	6.0	4.9	6.0	6.7
Suburban	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.9
Rural	3.5	4.0	2.9	3.3
Patrons per week				
Less than 200	3.6	5.8	4.6	4.6
200-999	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.4
1,000 or more	1.1	1.2	2.0	2.5
Young adult/youth services specialist				
Have	2.0	2.3	1.5	3.0
Do not have	2.0	3.2	2.7	3.1

Table 15a.--Standard errors of the percent of public libraries indicating various resources are available to young adults, by library characteristics: 1993-94--continued

Library characteristic	CD-ROM software	Personal computer for independent use	Computer software for independent use
All libraries	1.9	1.8	1.6
Geographic region			
Northeast	3.7	3.5	3.0
Southeast	3.0	3.3	2.8
Central	4.0	3.6	3.8
West	4.2	3.7	3.1
Metropolitan status			
Urban	4.8	4.0	4.2
Suburban	2.2	2.9	2.6
Rural	3.2	2.9	2.8
Patrons per week			
Less than 200	3.4	3.6	3.1
200-999	3.7	3.7	3.1
1,000 or more	3.7	3.1	2.8
Young adult/youth services specialist			
Have	3.5	3.3	2.8
Do not have	2.4	2.5	2.2

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

Table 16a.--Standard errors of the percent of public libraries indicating various services are available to young adults, by library characteristics: 1993-94

Library characteristic	Reference assistance	Inter-library loans	Reading lists/ bibliographies/ pathfinders	Readers' advisory
All libraries	0.6	1.1	2.1	2.1
Geographic region				
Northeast	0.8	1.8	3.8	3.6
Southeast	0.7	0.6	4.9	3.9
Central	1.3	2.4	4.0	4.1
West	1.8	2.0	4.2	3.6
Metropolitan status				
Urban	3.7	3.8	6.1	4.0
Suburban	0.6	1.4	2.1	2.8
Rural	0.8	1.5	3.5	3.5
Patrons per week				
Less than 200	1.4	2.9	4.6	4.7
200-999	0.6	1.1	3.2	3.2
1,000 or more	0.5	0.8	1.4	1.3
Young adult/youth services specialist				
Have	0.3	1.0	1.8	2.0
Do not have	0.9	1.7	3.3	3.1

Table 16a.--Standard errors of the percent of public libraries indicating various services are available to young adults, by library characteristics: 1993-94--continued

Library characteristic	Summer reading program	Computer information services	Presentations and workshops on topics of interest to teenagers	Young adult book/film discussion group
All libraries	2.9	2.3	2.2	1.3
Geographic region				
Northeast	4.0	4.4	3.6	2.6
Southeast	5.5	5.2	4.3	4.0
Central	3.9	3.9	4.5	2.8
West	5.4	5.0	3.4	2.6
Metropolitan status				
Urban	5.8	5.6	5.1	2.4
Suburban	3.2	2.7	2.8	1.8
Rural	4.2	3.2	2.9	2.4
Patrons per week				
Less than 200	5.7	4.5	4.1	2.8
200-999	3.0	3.2	3.9	2.3
1,000 or more	3.6	2.6	2.9	1.9
Young adult/youth services specialist				
Have	3.3	3.3	3.8	2.4
Do not have	3.6	2.6	2.4	1.9

Table 16a.--Standard errors of the percent of public libraries indicating various services are available to young adults, by library characteristics: 1993-94--continued

Library characteristic	Homework assistance programs	Tutoring	Young adult advisory board
All libraries	1.2	1.1	1.1
Geographic region			
Northeast	2.6	2.2	1.8
Southeast	3.3	2.8	3.6
Central	2.4	2.1	1.4
West	2.7	2.2	2.8
Metropolitan status			
Urban	3.1	2.6	4.0
Suburban	1.8	1.6	1.3
Rural	1.6	2.2	1.7
Patrons per week			
Less than 200	2.4	2.0	2.8
200-999	2.1	3.1	1.7
1,000 or more	1.9	1.6	1.3
Young adult/youth services specialist			
Have	2.5	2.4	1.4
Do not have	1.7	1.6	1.6

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 17a.--Standard errors of the percent of public libraries reporting they worked with various organizations occasionally or frequently during the last 12 months, by library characteristics: 1993-94

Library characteristic	Schools	Youth organizations	At-risk programs	Health/mental health agencies
All libraries	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.9
Geographic region				
Northeast	3.8	3.8	4.5	3.2
Southeast	3.9	5.7	4.9	4.9
Central	4.1	4.2	2.9	2.8
West	3.4	3.5	4.1	3.4
Metropolitan status				
Urban	4.1	6.8	4.9	3.8
Suburban	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.7
Rural	2.6	3.9	3.7	3.5
Patrons per week				
Less than 200	4.3	5.2	3.5	3.1
200-999	2.9	3.8	3.0	3.3
1,000 or more	1.8	3.1	2.8	1.9
Young adult/youth services specialist				
Have	2.3	3.1	2.7	2.4
Do not have	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.7

Table 17a.--Standard errors of the percent of public libraries reporting they worked with various organizations occasionally or frequently during the last 12 months, by library characteristics: 1993-94--continued

Library characteristic	Cultural institutions	Recreational institutions	Correctional facilities
All libraries	1.8	1.6	1.1
Geographic region			
Northeast	3.7	2.8	1.3
Southeast	3.3	4.3	3.1
Central	3.4	2.8	1.7
West	3.2	2.8	2.4
Metropolitan status			
Urban	5.7	4.9	2.9
Suburban	1.8	2.0	1.3
Rural	3.2	2.7	2.2
Patrons per week			
Less than 200	2.8	3.1	1.8
200-999	3.4	2.7	2.6
1,000 or more	2.8	2.7	1.8
Young adult/youth services specialist			
Have	2.4	2.5	2.2
Do not have	2.4	2.0	1.6

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

Table 18a.--Standard errors of the percent of public libraries indicating they occasionally or frequently engaged in various cooperative activities with local schools specifically for young adults, by library characteristics: 1993-94

Library characteristic	Class visits from school	Resource sharing (inter-library loans)	Visits from public librarians to schools for book talks/library use, promotion
All libraries	2.3	2.4	2.5
Geographic region			
Northeast	4.5	4.1	4.7
Southeast	5.0	4.9	6.4
Central	4.0	4.3	3.0
West	3.5	4.0	5.2
Metropolitan status			
Urban	5.1	6.1	4.6
Suburban	2.8	2.6	3.3
Rural	3.3	4.5	4.2
Patrons per week			
Less than 200	4.1	5.5	4.0
200-999	3.6	4.7	4.5
1,000 or more	2.6	3.6	3.1
Young adult/youth services specialist			
Have	3.0	3.6	3.2
Do not have	2.9	3.4	3.4

Table 18a.--Standard errors of the percent of public libraries indicating they occasionally or frequently engaged in various cooperative activities with local schools specifically for young adults, by library characteristics: 1993-94--continued

Library characteristic	Information sharing meetings	Automation projects shared online resources
All libraries	1.6	1.7
Geographic region		
Northeast	3.1	3.3
Southeast	5.7	3.2
Central	2.9	2.7
West	4.2	3.2
Metropolitan status		
Urban	6.3	4.3
Suburban	2.7	2.5
Rural	2.5	3.1
Patrons per week		
Less than 200	4.4	2.9
200-999	3.2	3.5
1,000 or more	2.8	2.0
Young adult/youth services specialist		
Have	2.8	2.4
Do not have	2.0	2.3

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

Table 19a.--Standard errors of the percent of public libraries indicating various factors are frequently a reason or the primary reason that some young adults in the community do not use the public library, by library characteristics: 1993-94

Library characteristic	Competition from other activities	Lack of interest in library services, resources, programs	Lack of knowledge about library services
All libraries	2.0	2.3	1.9
Geographic region			
Northeast	3.9	4.5	3.5
Southeast	5.7	3.4	4.6
Central	3.5	3.6	3.6
West	3.6	5.1	4.7
Metropolitan status			
Urban	5.9	5.0	6.1
Suburban	3.6	2.5	2.5
Rural	2.8	3.7	3.5
Patrons per week			
Less than 200	3.9	4.4	4.0
200-999	2.8	3.4	3.1
1,000 or more	2.5	3.0	2.6
Young adult/youth services specialist			
Have	2.8	3.0	2.4
Do not have	2.6	2.8	2.7

Table 19a.--Standard errors of the percent of public libraries indicating various factors are frequently a reason or the primary reason that some young adults in the community do not use the public library, by library characteristics: 1993-94--continued

Library characteristic	Lack of transportation	Lack of school assignments requiring library services	Neighborhood safety
All libraries	1.5	1.1	0.5
Geographic region			
Northeast	4.0	2.7	1.2
Southeast	3.1	1.9	1.2
Central	2.6	1.9	0.7
West	2.9	2.8	1.5
Metropolitan status			
Urban	3.3	2.7	2.5
Suburban	2.0	1.8	1.0
Rural	2.3	1.6	0.0
Patrons per week			
Less than 200	2.8	2.5	0.2
200-999	3.2	1.7	1.3
1,000 or more	2.3	1.0	1.0
Young adult/youth services specialist			
Have	2.2	1.5	1.0
Do not have	2.0	1.4	0.6

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

Table 20a.--Standard errors of the percent of public libraries indicating various factors are reasons that some young adults in the community do not use the public library, by frequency: 1994

Reasons	Never a reason	Seldom a reason	Sometimes a reason	Frequently a reason	Primary reason
Lack of transportation	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	0.7
Competition from other activities	1.0	1.2	1.8	2.1	1.9
Neighborhood safety	2.0	1.4	1.3	0.5	0.2
Lack of school assignments requiring library services	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.0	0.4
Lack of interest in library's services, resources, programs	1.5	1.6	2.6	2.2	1.3
Lack of knowledge about library services	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.0

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

Table 21a.--Standard errors of the percent of public libraries indicating various internal factors are moderate or major barriers to increasing services and resources for young adults, by library characteristics: 1994

Library characteristic	Insufficient services, resources, programs	Insufficient library staff	Insufficient hours of operation
All libraries	2.0	2.7	1.9
Geographic region			
Northeast	3.6	4.8	4.0
Southeast	5.2	5.2	4.5
Central	4.9	5.6	4.3
West	5.5	4.1	4.6
Metropolitan status			
Urban	4.8	5.3	4.7
Suburban	3.0	2.9	2.4
Rural	3.7	3.6	3.1
Patrons per week			
Less than 200	4.6	4.5	4.7
200-999	3.4	4.5	3.7
1,000 or more	2.6	2.8	2.2
Young adult/youth services specialist			
Have	2.8	2.9	3.0
Do not have	2.8	3.5	2.7

Table 21a.--Standard errors of the percent of public libraries indicating various internal factors are moderate or major barriers to increasing services and resources for young adults, by library characteristics: 1994 --continued

Library characteristic	Fear of censorship	Restrictive policies of the library	Insufficient materials in languages other than English
All libraries	1.7	0.8	1.0
Geographic region			
Northeast	3.1	1.6	0.4
Southeast	3.9	1.2	0.8
Central	3.2	1.7	1.9
West	4.4	2.3	2.7
Metropolitan status			
Urban	3.0	2.3	0.0
Suburban	2.1	1.2	1.1
Rural	2.8	1.5	1.6
Patrons per week			
Less than 200	4.0	1.5	2.1
200-999	2.5	2.0	1.1
1,000 or more	1.3	0.8	0.6
Young adult/youth services specialist			
Have	2.4	1.2	0.8
Do not have	2.2	1.2	1.5

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

Table 22a.--Standard errors for the figures

Item	Estimate	Standard error
Figure 1: Public library patronage in a typical week		
Children during fall 1993	37	1.0
Young adults during fall 1993	23	1.0
All others	40	1.0
Children in 1988	37	1.0
Young adults in 1987	25	0.4
Figure 2: Distribution of child and young adult patronage in public libraries in a typical week during fall 1993		
Children		
10 percent or less	5	1.1
11-20 percent	7	1.2
21-30 percent	21	1.5
31-40 percent	26	1.8
More than 40 percent	39	2.1
Young adults		
10 percent or less	32	2.0
11-20 percent	26	1.7
21-30 percent	22	1.8
31-40 percent	9	1.3
More than 40 percent	11	1.3
Figure 3: Most common age ranges reported by libraries to define children and young adults		
Ages of children		
Birth-12	27	2.1
Birth-13	9	1.1
Birth-14	12	1.3
Ages of young adults		
12-17	11	1.5
12-18	24	2.0
13-18	13	1.3
14-18	11	1.5
Figure 4: Percent of public libraries, by weekly hours of operation		
10 hours or less	6	0.8
11-20 hours	14	1.5
21-30 hours	15	1.2
31-40 hours	20	0.9
41-50 hours	16	1.2
51-60 hours	17	0.8
61 hours or more	13	0.6

Table 22a.--Standard errors for the figures: 1994--continued

Item	Estimate	Standard error
Figure 5: Distribution of public service librarians in public libraries		
0 librarians	2	0.5
1 librarian	30	1.3
2 librarians	23	1.5
3-4 librarians	22	1.2
5-6 librarians	10	0.8
7-8 librarians	5	0.5
9-10 librarians	4	0.4
11 librarians or more	6	0.4
Figure 6: Percent of public libraries having a children's specialist, young adult specialist and youth services specialist on staff		
Children's specialists	39	1.9
Young adult specialists	11	1.3
Youth services specialists	24	1.8
Either children or youth services specialists	52	2.3
Either young adult or youth services specialist	37	1.9

Table 22a.--Standard errors for the figures: 1994--continued

Item	Estimate	Standard error
Figure 7: Availability of services and resources for children in public libraries and their usage in libraries with these services		
Availability		
Books	100	0.0
Reference assistance	97	1.0
Drug/alcohol/sex information	97	1.1
Summer reading programs	95	1.0
Periodicals	93	1.1
Study space	92	1.3
Inter-library loans	93	1.3
Story times	90	1.6
Multi-cultural materials	89	1.4
Reading lists/bibliographies/pathfinders	85	2.3
Audio recordings	84	1.6
Video recordings	82	1.9
Readers' advisory	75	2.0
Material in languages other than English	76	2.1
Usage		
Books	96	4.4
Reference assistance	89	1.7
Drug/alcohol/sex information	62	2.0
Summer reading programs	94	1.5
Periodicals	73	2.3
Study space	78	2.2
Inter-library loans	53	2.1
Story times	89	1.2
Multi-cultural materials	56	2.2
Reading lists/bibliographies/pathfinders	51	2.1
Audio recordings	78	2.5
Video recordings	91	1.8
Readers' advisory	73	2.4
Material in languages other than English	35	1.7

Table 22a.--Standard errors for the figures: 1994--continued

Item	Estimate	Standard error
Figure 8: Availability of less available resources and services for children in public libraries and their usage in libraries with these services		
Availability		
Services for special needs children	53	2.0
Computer information services	48	1.9
After school and weekend programs	48	2.4
Personal computer for independent use	30	1.9
Computer software for independent use	25	1.7
CD-ROM software	24	1.5
Homework assistance programs	15	1.4
Tutoring	14	1.6
Usage		
Services for special needs children	18	1.9
Computer information services	74	2.7
After school and weekend programs	74	2.5
Personal computer for independent use	75	3.0
Computer software for independent use	75	2.8
CD-ROM software	75	3.5
Homework assistance programs	64	5.0
Tutoring	58	5.0
Figure 9: Percent of libraries offering group programs for children, by location and age group		
In the library		
Infant-toddler	40	2.2
Preschool-Kindergarten	86	1.6
School-age	79	2.1
Outside the library		
Infant-toddler	7	1.2
Preschool-Kindergarten	28	1.6
School-age	65	1.9
Figure 10: Percent of libraries offering group programs at the library for children, by age group and year		
1989		
Infants through 2-year-olds	29	1.7
3-year-olds through 5-year-olds	83	1.2
School-age-children	82	1.2
1994		
Infants to toddlers	40	2.2
Preschoolers to kindergartners	86	1.6
School-age-children	79	2.0

Table 22a.--Standard errors for the figures: 1994--continued

Item	Estimate	Standard error
Figure 11: Percent of libraries offering group programs for adults who live or work with children, by location and type of program		
In the library		
Literacy with children's literature	14	1.5
Parenting education	14	1.2
Intergenerational literacy	13	1.4
Outside the library		
Literacy with children's literature	8	1.0
Parenting education	7	1.0
Intergenerational literacy	4	1.0

Table 22a.--Standard errors for the figures: 1994--continued

Item	Estimate	Standard error
Figure 12: Availability of children's services and resources for adults who live or work with children and their usage in libraries that have these services		
Availability		
Reference assistance	96	1.0
Drugs, alcohol, and sex information	96	1.2
Inter-library loans	95	1.0
Multi-cultural materials	86	1.9
Reading lists/bibliographies/pathfinders	83	2.0
Video recordings/films	81	2.2
Audio recordings	79	2.0
Readers' advisory	74	1.9
Foreign language materials	74	2.5
Parent-teacher resource collection	58	1.9
Group programs	58	2.0
Computer information services	48	2.2
Deposit collections	34	2.3
Personal computers	29	1.8
Toy use	25	1.9
Computer software	23	1.8
Usage		
Reference assistance	83	1.6
Drugs, alcohol, and sex information	57	2.3
Inter-library loans	63	2.3
Multi-cultural materials	56	2.1
Reading lists/bibliographies/pathfinders	57	2.4
Video recordings/films	87	1.8
Audio recordings	79	2.6
Readers' advisory	71	2.3
Foreign language materials	41	2.0
Parent-teacher resource collection	65	2.7
Group programs	70	2.9
Computer information services	70	2.3
Deposit collections	66	4.3
Personal computers	64	3.7
Toy use	67	3.4
Computer software	63	3.7

Table 22a.--Standard errors for the figures: 1994--continued

Item	Estimate	Standard error
Figure 13: Availability of various public library services and their usage by young adults in libraries with these qservices		
Availability		
Books	100	0.0
Reference assistance	98	0.6
Drugs, alcohol, sex information	97	1.0
Inter-library loans	95	1.1
College or career information	93	1.2
Study space	90	1.6
Periodicals	89	1.7
Multicultural materials	84	1.6
Audio recordings	76	2.4
Video recordings/films	75	1.9
Reading lists/bibliographies/pathfinders	74	2.1
Readers' advisory	73	2.1
Materials in languages other than English	64	2.1
Summer reading programs	57	2.9
Computer information services	53	2.3
Usage		
Books	85	1.5
Reference assistance	84	1.4
Drugs, alcohol, sex information	70	2.3
Inter-library loans	49	1.7
College or career information	64	2.0
Study space	78	2.2
Periodicals	79	2.1
Multicultural materials	45	2.3
Audio recordings	61	2.7
Video recordings/films	78	2.0
Reading lists/bibliographies/pathfinders	41	2.2
Readers' advisory	54	2.5
Materials in languages other than English	29	2.5
Summer reading programs	62	3.1
Computer information services	78	2.4

Table 22a.--Standard errors for the figures: 1994--continued

Item	Estimate	Standard error
Figure 14: Availability of less available resources and services for young adults and their use in public libraries with these services		
Availability		
Presentations/workshops	33	2.2
CD-ROM software	31	1.9
Personal computers for independent use	30	1.8
Computer software for independent use	25	1.6
Young adult book/film discussion groups	12	1.3
Homework assistance program	12	1.2
Tutoring	10	1.1
Young adult advisory board	6	1.1
Usage		
Presentations/workshops	38	4.1
CD-ROM software	75	4.1
Personal computers for independent use	71	4.2
Computer software for independent use	73	3.8
Young adult book/film discussion groups	41	8.4
Homework assistance program	56	7.2
Tutoring	34	6.5
Young adult advisory board	56	10.2

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Surveys of Library Services for Children and Young Adults in Public Libraries," FRSS 47, 1994.

Appendix C
Survey Forms

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS WASHINGTON, D.C. 20208-5651 **SURVEY ON LIBRARY SERVICES FOR CHILDREN IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES** FAST RESPONSE SURVEY SYSTEM	FORM APPROVED O.M.B. No.: 1850-0694 EXPIRATION DATE: 12/94
This survey is authorized by law (20 U.S.C. 1221e-1). While you are not required to respond, your cooperation is needed to make the results of this survey comprehensive, accurate, and timely.	

DEFINITIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN:

This questionnaire about services to children is designed to be completed by the children's librarian or the person who is most knowledgeable about services to children in your library building.

This study is designed to obtain information about individual libraries rather than library systems. Please respond only for services that take place in your individual library BUILDING and the community it serves. For the purposes of this survey, library services include resources and programs.

Children's specialist/librarian refers to a library staff member who by education or training (formal or inservice) has a background in library services specifically for children as defined by your library.

Youth services specialist/librarian refers to a library staff member who by education or training (formal or inservice) has a background in library services for both children and young adults as defined by your library.

Typical week is a time that is neither unusually busy or unusually slow. Avoid holiday times, vacation periods for key staff, and weeks when unusual events are taking place in the community or in the library. Choose a week in which the library is open its regular hours. Include seven consecutive calendar days from Sunday through Saturday or whenever the library is usually open.

AFFIX LABEL HERE

IF ABOVE INFORMATION IS INCORRECT, PLEASE CORRECT DIRECTLY ON LABEL.

Name of person completing this form:_____ Telephone number:_____

Title/position:_____

What is the best day/time to reach you at this number, if we have any questions? Day:_____ Time:_____

RETURN COMPLETED FORM TO:	IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS, CALL:
WESTAT, INC., 1650 Research Boulevard Rockville, Maryland 20850 ATTN: Heaviside, 928131	Sheila Heaviside 1-800-937-8281, Ext. 8391

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 25 minutes per response with a range from 15 minutes to 45 minutes, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the U.S. Department of Education, Information Management and Compliance Division, Washington, D.C. 20202-4651; and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project 1850-0676, Washington, D.C. 20503.

NCES Form No. 2379-47, 3/94

Services for Children in Public Libraries

To be completed by the children's specialist or librarian most knowledgeable about services for children in your library.

Please respond for services and resources provided for children **as your library defines them.**

1a. How does your library define "children"? Ages: _____ years to _____ years

2a. Please estimate the number of persons (of all ages) who entered your library in a TYPICAL WEEK during fall 1993. (Please use door counts rather than circulation information.)

Persons per week _____

2b. About what percentage of these patrons were children as defined by your library? _____%

3. Compared to five years ago, has the ethnic diversity of children using your library: *(Circle one.)*

Increased? 1
Decreased? 2
Stayed the same? 3

4. Does your library employ a children's coordinator or manager either at the building level or in the system?

1☐ Yes 2☐ No

5a. How many librarians (count persons, not full-time equivalents) who provide service directly to the public are employed at the library? Include all paid staff who work as librarians, regardless of classification. Do not include volunteers or support staff such as clerical workers, book shelvers, or desk attendants.

Total number of librarians _____

5b. How many of these librarians are:

Children's services specialists? _____
Youth services specialists? _____ *(If your library has no youth services specialists, skip to Q6a)*

5c. Approximately what percentage of the youth services specialists' time is devoted to:

Library services to children? _____%

6a. How many hours was your library open to the public during a typical week in fall 1993?

Hours per week _____

6b. During how many of these hours were the following librarians available:

Hours per Week

Children's services specialists? _____
Youth services specialists? _____

7. Indicate the availability to children and usage of the resources and services below by children in your library during the last 12 months. For limited availability, indicate use during available hours.

		A. Availability			B. Usage		
		Not available	Limited availability	Available	Light usage	Moderate usage	Heavy usage
a.	Reader's advisory	1	2	3	1	2	3
b.	Reference assistance	1	2	3	1	2	3
c.	Inter-library loans	1	2	3	1	2	3
d.	Reading lists/bibliographies/pathfinders	1	2	3	1	2	3
e.	Books (fictional and non-fictional)	1	2	3	1	2	3
f.	Periodicals	1	2	3	1	2	3
g.	Story times	1	2	3	1	2	3
h.	Summer reading programs	1	2	3	1	2	3
i.	After school and weekend programs	1	2	3	1	2	3
j.	Services for special needs children (those with disabilities)	1	2	3	1	2	3
k.	Study space	1	2	3	1	2	3
l.	Homework assistance programs (hotlines/centers/ tutors)	1	2	3	1	2	3
m.	Tutoring	1	2	3	1	2	3
n.	Drug/alcohol/sex information materials	1	2	3	1	2	3
o.	Materials in languages other than English	1	2	3	1	2	3
p.	Multicultural materials	1	2	3	1	2	3
q.	Computer information services (CD-ROM or online searching)	1	2	3	1	2	3
r.	CD-ROM software	1	2	3	1	2	3
s.	Personal computers for independent use	1	2	3	1	2	3
t.	Computer software for independent use	1	2	3	1	2	3
u.	Audio recordings	1	2	3	1	2	3
v.	Video recordings/films	1	2	3	1	2	3

8. Indicate the availability and usage of the following children's resources and services during the last 12 months by adults who live and/or work with children (e.g., parents, other caretakers, teachers). For limited availability, indicate usage during available hours.

		A. Availability			B. Usage		
		Not available	Limited availability	Available	Light usage	Moderate usage	Heavy usage
a.	Reader's advisory	1	2	3	1	2	3
b.	Reference assistance	1	2	3	1	2	3
c.	Reading lists/bibliographies/pathfinders	1	2	3	1	2	3
d.	Inter-library loan services	1	2	3	1	2	3
e.	Deposit collections	1	2	3	1	2	3
f.	Parent/teacher resource collections	1	2	3	1	2	3
g.	Toy use/lending	1	2	3	1	2	3
h.	Foreign language materials	1	2	3	1	2	3
i.	Multicultural materials	1	2	3	1	2	3
j.	Drugs/alcohol/sex information materials	1	2	3	1	2	3
k.	Computer information services (CD-ROM or online searching)	1	2	3	1	2	3
l.	Personal computers for independent use	1	2	3	1	2	3
m.	Computer software for independent use	1	2	3	1	2	3
n.	Video recordings/films	1	2	3	1	2	3
o.	Audio recordings	1	2	3	1	2	3
p.	Group programs	1	2	3	1	2	3

9. During the last 12 months, about how many times did your library offer group programs (e.g., story times) for: (*Please count each program only once. If a program serves more than one age group, count it for the group with the heaviest attendance*)

		Number of Programs	
a.	Infants-toddlers	in library _____	outside library _____
b.	Preschoolers-kindergartners	in library _____	outside library _____
c.	School-age children	in library _____	outside library _____

10. During the last 12 months, about how many times did your library offer group programs/workshops for adults who live/work with children (e.g., parents, other caretakers, teachers):

		Number of Programs	
a.	Literacy building activities using children's literature	in library _____	outside library _____
b	Parenting education	in library _____	outside library _____
c.	Intergenerational literacy activities	in library _____	outside library _____

11. Does your library maintain a file or provide information or referral services regarding children's services in the community? 1☐ Yes 2☐ No

12. During the last 12 months, to what extent have you worked with the following programs/organizations? Use NA if there is no such organization in your service area.

		NA	Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Frequently
a.	Day care centers	1	2	3	4	5
b.	Head Start centers	1	2	3	4	5
c.	Preschools	1	2	3	4	5
d.	Elementary schools	1	2	3	4	5
e.	Middle/intermediate/junior high schools	1	2	3	4	5
f.	Schools for children with special needs	1	2	3	4	5
g.	Youth organizations (Scouts, clubs, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
h.	Park/recreation departments	1	2	3	4	5
i.	Religious institutions (churches, mosques, synagogues, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
j.	Shelters	1	2	3	4	5
k.	Detention centers	1	2	3	4	5
l.	Other libraries	1	2	3	4	5

13. To what extent are the internal factors listed below barriers to your library's increasing services and resources for children?

		No barrier	Small barrier	Moderate barrier	Major barrier
a.	Insufficient library staff	1	2	3	4
b.	Insufficient services, resources, programs	1	2	3	4
c.	Fear of censorship	1	2	3	4
d.	Restrictive policies of the library	1	2	3	4
e.	Insufficient hours of operation	1	2	3	4
f.	Insufficient materials in languages other than English	1	2	3	4

THANK YOU.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS WASHINGTON, D.C. 20208-5651 **SURVEY ON LIBRARY SERVICES FOR YOUNG ADULTS IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES** FAST RESPONSE SURVEY SYSTEM	FORM APPROVED O.M.B. No.: 1850-0694 EXPIRATION DATE: 12/94
This survey is authorized by law (20 U.S.C. 1221e-1). While you are not required to respond, your cooperation is needed to make the results of this survey comprehensive, accurate, and timely.	

DEFINITIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR YOUNG ADULTS' LIBRARIAN:

This questionnaire about services to young adults is designed to be completed by the young adults' librarian or the person who is most knowledgeable about services to young adults in your library building.

This study is designed to obtain information about individual libraries rather than library systems. Please respond only for services that take place in your individual library BUILDING and the community it serves. For the purposes of this survey, library services include resources and programs.

Young adults' specialist/librarian refers to a library staff member who by education or training (formal or inservice) has a background in library services specifically for young adults as defined by your library.

Youth services specialist/librarian refers to a library staff member who by education or training (formal or inservice) has a background in library services for both children and young adults as defined by your library.

Typical week is a time that is neither unusually busy or unusually slow. Avoid holiday times, vacation periods for key staff, and weeks when unusual events are taking place in the community or in the library. Choose a week in which the library is open its regular hours. Include seven consecutive calendar days from Sunday through Saturday or whenever the library is usually open.

AFFIX LABEL HERE

IF ABOVE INFORMATION IS INCORRECT, PLEASE CORRECT DIRECTLY ON LABEL.

Name of person completing this form:_____ Telephone number:_____

Title/position:_____

What is the best day/time to reach you at this number, if we have any questions? Day:_____ Time:_____

RETURN COMPLETED FORM TO:	IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS, CALL:
WESTAT, INC., 1650 Research Boulevard Rockville, Maryland 20850 ATTN: Heaviside, 928131	Sheila Heaviside 1-800-937-8281, Ext. 8391

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 25 minutes per response with a range from 15 minutes to 45 minutes, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the U.S. Department of Education, Information Management and Compliance Division, Washington, D.C. 20202-4651; and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project 1850-0676, Washington, D.C. 20503.

Services for Young Adults in Public Libraries

To be completed by the young adults' specialist or librarian most knowledgeable about services for young adults in your library.

Please respond for services and resources provided for young adults **as your library defines them.**

1a. How does your library define "young adults"? Ages: _____ years to _____ years

2a. Please estimate the number of persons (of all ages) who entered your library in a TYPICAL WEEK during fall 1993. (Please use door counts rather than circulation information.)

Persons per week _____

2b. About what percentage of these patrons were young adults as defined by your library? _____%

3. Compared to five years ago, has the ethnic diversity of young adults using your library: *(Circle one.)*

Increased?	1
Decreased?	2
Stayed the same?	3

4. Does your library employ a young adults' coordinator or manager either at the building level or in the system?

1☐ Yes 2☐ No

5a. How many librarians (count persons, not full-time equivalents) who provide service directly to the public are employed at the library? Include all paid staff who work as librarians, regardless of classification. Do not include volunteers or support staff such as clerical workers, book shelvers, or desk attendants.

Total number of librarians _____

5b. How many of these librarians are:

Young adults' services specialists? _____
Youth services specialists? _____ *(If your library has no youth services specialists, skip to Q6a)*

5c. Approximately what percentage of the youth services specialists' time is devoted to:

Library services to young adults? _____%

6a. How many hours was your library open to the public during a typical week in fall 1993?

Hours per week _____

6b. During how many of these hours were the following librarians available:

Hours per Week

Young adults' services specialists? _____
Youth services specialists? _____

7. Does your library maintain a distinct young adults' collection of books and materials (either fiction and nonfiction or fiction only)? *(Circle one.)*

Yes, in a separate young adults' room or area 1
Yes, shelved with the adult collection 2
Yes, shelved with the children's collection 3
No 4

8. Which of the following does your library do to serve young adults as a distinct user group? *(Circle one in each row.)*

		Yes	No
a.	Maintains budget lines for young adults' materials	1	2
b.	Collects statistics on young adults' circulation	1	2
c.	Trains library staff who deal with the public on serving young adults	1	2

9. Please indicate the availability to young adults and the usage of the following services and resources by young adults in your library. For limited availability, indicate usage during available hours.

	A. Availability			B. Usage		
	Not available	Limited availability	Available	Light usage	Moderate usage	Heavy usage
a. Reader's advisory	1	2	3	1	2	3
b. Reference assistance	1	2	3	1	2	3
c. Inter-library loans	1	2	3	1	2	3
d. Reading lists/bibliographies/pathfinders	1	2	3	1	2	3
e. Books (fictional and non-fictional)	1	2	3	1	2	3
f. Periodicals	1	2	3	1	2	3
g. Presentations and workshops on topics of interest to teenagers	1	2	3	1	2	3
h. Young adult book/film discussion groups	1	2	3	1	2	3
i. Summer reading programs	1	2	3	1	2	3
j. Young adult advisory board	1	2	3	1	2	3
k. Study space	1	2	3	1	2	3
l. Homework assistance programs (hotlines/centers/ tutors)	1	2	3	1	2	3
m. Tutoring	1	2	3	1	2	3
n. College/career information	1	2	3	1	2	3
o. Drug/alcohol/sex information materials	1	2	3	1	2	3
p. Materials in languages other than English	1	2	3	1	2	3
q. Multicultural materials	1	2	3	1	2	3
r. Computer information services (CD-ROM or online searching)	1	2	3	1	2	3
s. CD-ROM software	1	2	3	1	2	3
t. Personal computers for independent use	1	2	3	1	2	3
u. Computer software for independent use	1	2	3	1	2	3
v. Audio recordings	1	2	3	1	2	3
w. Video recordings/films	1	2	3	1	2	3

10. During the last 12 months, how often did your library work with the following institutions, agencies/organizations or programs by coordinating or planning cooperative activities, providing space, or providing information. Use NA if there is no such organization in your service area.

	NA	Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Frequently
a. Schools (public, private, or home)	1	2	3	4	5
b. Cultural institutions (museums, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
c. Youth organizations (Scouts, 4-H, Girls, Inc., etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
d. Recreational institutions (YWCA, YMCA, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
e. Health/mental health agencies	1	2	3	4	5
f. Correctional facilities	1	2	3	4	5
g. At-risk programs (teen parents, drug abuse programs, GED, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5

11. During the last 12 months, how often did your library engage in the following cooperative activities with local schools (public, private, or home) specifically for young adults?

	Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Frequently
a. Information sharing meetings with faculty and staff	1	2	3	4
b. Resource sharing (inter-library loans)	1	2	3	4
c. Automation projects/shared online resources	1	2	3	4
d. Class visits from schools	1	2	3	4
e. Visits from public librarians to schools for book talks/library use promotion, etc.	1	2	3	4

12. What do you perceive to be the reasons that some young adults in your community do not use the public library?

	Never a reason	Seldom a reason	Sometimes a reason	Frequently a reason	Primary reason
a. Lack of transportation	1	2	3	4	5
b. Competition from other activities	1	2	3	4	5
c. Neighborhood safety	1	2	3	4	5
d. Lack of school assignments requiring library services	1	2	3	4	5
e. Lack of interest in library's services, resources, programs	1	2	3	4	5
f. Lack of knowledge about library services	1	2	3	4	5

13. To what extent are the internal factors listed below barriers to your library's increasing services and resources for young adults?

	No barrier	Small barrier	Moderate barrier	Major barrier
a. Insufficient library staff	1	2	3	4
b. Insufficient services, resources, programs	1	2	3	4
c. Fear of censorship	1	2	3	4
d. Restrictive policies of the library	1	2	3	4
e. Insufficient hours of operation	1	2	3	4
f. Insufficient materials in languages other than English	1	2	3	4

THANK YOU.

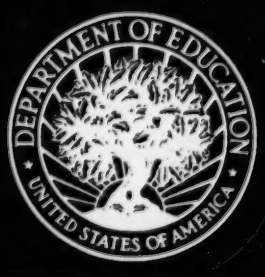
ISBN 0-16-048261-5

United States
Department of Education
Washington, DC 20208-5652

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use, $300

Postage and Fees Paid
U.S. Department of Education
Permit No. G-17

Fourth Class Special
Special Handling



BEST COPY AVAILABLE